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THE CHINA PRESS
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SERVIANS ROUT 18 ATTACKS LEVELLED AT DOBRUDJA LINE

Break Up German Assault In Rear After 3 Hours' Bayonet Work

BERLIN DEPRESSED

Bitter at Kaiser's Attempt To Divert Attention From Somme

FOGARES OCCUPIED

Falls Before Rumanian Advance in Transylvania; At Szekelyudyarehl

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Odessa, September 17.—In the early fighting in the Dobrudja, a Servian division repulsed eighteen attacks made by German and Bulgarian troops and routed with the bayonet some German cavalry who tried to take the Servians in the rear, after three hours fighting at close quarters. The enemy lost approximately 5,000 men.

London, September 18.—The situation in the Dobrudja is confusing. The only definite information of an alleged enemy victory comes from Bulgarian sources, which claim the capture of 28,000 Russian and Rumanian troops, but the dates are conflicting and the total obviously includes the garrison of Turtukai.

The truth appears to be that the Russo-Rumanian forces have been forced back. It is noteworthy that the German communique gives no details of the victory, but merely says that the pursuit continues.

Indignant at Kaiser

Indeed, a telegram from Rotterdam describes Berlin as being plunged in depression as a result of the official failure to confirm the Kaiser's boast of victory. It says that there is a growing bitterness against the Kaiser, who is believed to have deliberately misled his subjects, with a view to diverting their attention from the Somme, where the Germans had been taught to believe that the positions captured by the British were impregnable.

The Times correspondent at the Rumanian headquarters, in a message dated the 17th, states that the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja are taking up strong positions along a line from Rasova, on the Danube, ten miles south of Tchernavoda, to Tuzla, twelve miles south of Constanza.

The Rumanians continue to advance in Transylvania and have occupied the town of Fogaras, 40 miles east of Hermannstadt, taking 800 prisoners. A German communique states that the Rumanians have reached Szekelyudyarehl, 15 miles north-east of Brasso.

Rumanians Cross Alt; Repulsed near Hatszeg

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 16.—In Transsylvania, the Rumanians crossed the Alt River above Fogaras. North-west of Fogaras, hostile detachments, which had crossed the river, were attacked and repulsed. Further downwards, attempts to cross were frustrated.

Near Hatszeg, the Rumanian positions have been taken. Counter-attacks were repulsed.

A decisive victory has crowned the energetic and skilfully conducted operations in the Dobrudja. The German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops are pursuing the defeated Russian and Rumanian forces.

September 17.—In the Dobrudja, the pursuit of the enemy continues.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, September 16.—One Rumanian regiment crossed the Alt River, near Fogaras, but was repulsed. Near Kochaleme, our protecting troops had successful engagements with the enemy. Otherwise, there were only engagements near Hatszeg, as mentioned yesterday.

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, September 15.—The

(Continued on Page 2)

Finance Minister to Resign Because of Criticism Over $5,000,000 Japanese Loan

Parliament Strongly Opposed to Mining Privileges Conceded; Other Ministers' Positions Are Shaky

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 19.—Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, has spent the week-end in Tientsin and has telegraphed to the President, asking for three days' leave. In Chinese circles, this is interpreted as meaning that Dr. Chen Chin-tao contemplates resignation, owing to the criticisms levelled at him in connection with the Japanese five million dollars loan. It is understood that strenuous efforts are being made to prevent Dr. Chen Chin-tao taking such a step, as it is feared his resignation would create a grave situation.

The secret session held in the House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, was attended by the Vice-Minister of Finance, owing to the absence of Dr. Chen Chin-tao. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was also present.

The Japanese loan and the appointment of General Aoki were the principle topics of discussion. The House, as a whole, is unopposed to the foreign loan, which is considered unavoidable, but the members strongly oppose the privileges granted in connection with the silver and copper mines.

The matter most criticised, however, was the signing of a preliminary agreement for the loan without consulting Parliament. Some members contend that this is a violation of the law.

An Independent Loan?

It is understood that the Ministers did not consider it necessary to submit the preliminary agreement, since the final agreement must be approved by Parliament. Members, however, pointed out that the preliminary agreement provides for an advance of five million Dollars, which will become an independent loan in the event of the failure of the big loan.

In reply to criticisms of the appointment of General Aoki, the Cabinet representatives stated that the Government would take care to protect the sovereignty of the country.

Disbanding Fukuochun

Chengtu, September 19.—A considerable number of Fukuochun soldiers have been disbanded and their rifles collected. The leaders still remain as officers. Yangwei, their late chief, has had his rank reduced and has been given a patrol post. It is surmised that this is the first step towards his dismissal.

Shaky Cabinet Positions

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, Sept. 19.—The Parliament fails to regard the new Japanese industrial loan of five million dollars as a preliminary arrangement, a point of view which is taken by Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance. Consequently, the Minister of Finance has taken three days' leave to go to Tientsin, from where he will submit his resignation. Tong Shao-yi, however, hopes that he can persuade Chen to remain in office.

The position of Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice, Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior and Ku Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture, will probably become shaken.

The Seventh Division, which is stationed in Honan, has received orders to come up to Peking.

The Tuchun of Kirin reports that the recent Russo-Chinese incident in Kirin, where Russian and Chinese soldiers came to blows, has been settled satisfactorily.

Germans for Chinese Police

Peking, September 18.—Apparently Germans will be engaged in the Chinese police for the Chinese quarters behind the German Concessions. With regard to the question of the extension of German police junction at Hankow, it is reported that in fact the extension of German police jurisdiction over the Chinese quarters behind the German concession has been conceded to the Germans.

Relic of the Fighting in East Africa

This 4.1 inch gun was destroyed by the Germans in East Africa before their retreat on Moshi. It was sacrificed because of the pressing advance of the force under General Smuts in that vicinity. It was a naval gun, which had been transferred to a land carriage in an effort to stop the advancing British.

Shift Austrian Lines Before Italian Attack

Vienna Admits Ground Lost; New Position East of San Grado-Dimerna

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 16.—The Italian infantry attacks, which were assisted by the strongest artillery fire, were again directed against the whole front between the Vippach and the sea. On the northern wing of this sector, the enemy slightly gained ground. Our new lines are near east of San Grado-Dimerna. Otherwise, this front remains unchanged.

500 Italians were made prisoners and three machine-guns captured north of the Vippach. The artillery engagements extended over the largest part of the front, to Krn. An attack east of Gorizia, launched against our positions south of Rosen Valley, was unable to gain ground in our fire. Near Flitsch, the artillery fire became very violent.

On the Tyrol front, there were enemy attacks in the Fassaner Alps. In front of the sector Cimadicice-Colterendo our artillery stopped a hostile advance. Near the Cauriol, Alpini detachments occupied a *point d'appui* in a cutting west of the summit.

FRENCH WAR BONDS

An unusual opportunity for investment in government bonds is the new 5% French loan, "de la Defense Nationale," according to local bankers. One of the big advantages of the loan is the present high rate of exchange. The average rate for the last ten years has been about Frs. 3.20 for one Shanghai Tael while the present rate is Frs. 4.33, more than 30% higher.

The subscription lists for the new loan will be opened in Paris from October 5 to 29. Subscriptions will be received locally at the Banque Industrielle de Chine and will be telegraphed free of charge to France. The bonds bear interest of 6% paid quarterly.

Kaiser Commandeers Belgian National Bank

Annexes $150,000,000 Capital; Will Refund, With Interest, Two Years After Peace

San Francisco, September 11.—A Hague message states:—Germany has commandeered the capital of the National Bank of Belgium, amounting to $150,000,000. The German Government declares that it will refund the sum, with interest, two years after the restoration of peace.

CANNOT CHECK ITALIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 18.—A semi-official communique states that the enemy are hurrying up reinforcements and are trying by bombardments of unprecedented violence to check our advance on Carso Plateau. They also attempted diversions east of Civaron and in Val Sugana, which were repulsed with heavy loss.

An official communique reports: Persistent attacks, which were preceded and supported by an extremely violent bombardment, on our new positions on Carso, were driven off. We captured 300 prisoners.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March "The Royal Review" Losey
2.—Overture... "La Poupee de Nuremberg" .....Adam
3.—Waltz "Mon Reve" ...Waldteufel
4.—Selection "The Quaker Girl" Rubens
5.—Song "The City of Light" Adams
6.—Selection "La Favorita" Donizetti

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

BULGARS IN DISORDERLY FLIGHT; FLORINA TAKEN

Driven Out By Franco-Russian Troops; Retire on Monastir; Serbs Gain Everywhere

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—A telegram from Salonica states that the Allies have occupied Florina.

Paris, September 18.—A French official despatch from Salonica states that the Bulgars are falling back in disorder from Florina towards Monastir, following a desperate battle with the Franco-Russian forces lasting the whole day yesterday. On the following night, the Bulgars offered a furious resistance, making frequent counter-attacks and cavalry charges.

The Serbs are making progress everywhere.

Bulgars Have Evacuated Malkanidze for New Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, Sept. 16.—After the evacuation of Malkanidze, the Bulgarian troops have taken up their new and already prepared defensive positions. Repeated Servian attacks against the Moglena front, between Pacar and Preslap height, failed. East of the Vardar, nothing new occurred.

September 17.—Nothering important occurred. Isolated hostile attacks on the Moglena front and north-west of the Taponis Lake were repulsed. Kavalla has been shelled from the sea.

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, September 15.—The Vossische Zeitung reports that the officers of the 4th Greek Army Corps will be accompanied by their families. The officers will thus prevent their wives and children being starved by the Entente Powers, as not only the soldiers of the army corps but also their families were threatened by starvation.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Sept. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Sept. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. Namur .....Sept. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Sept. 21
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct. 2

Mails to Arrive:—

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, due here on Thursday, September 21, carries some American mail from Japan.

The American mail is expected to arrive here on September 22, per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.

The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Singapore on September 15 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

Trial of 4 Chinese For Slaying 2 Japanese Is Started in Mixed Court

Judges, Lawyers and Witnesses, Speaking In Different Languages, Mystify Matters

The harried European and American Assessors of the Mixed Court, who frequently, with what are quite simple cases, have to sit for hours and often days, endeavoring with the aid of interpreters who can do most things but cover a glimmer of truth in a mass of perjury, would, had they been in the Court for only a few minutes yesterday, have counted themselves fortunate that they have escaped from something like the record for that institution.

It was the opening day of the long-postponed investigation of the murder of two Japanese, Ichikara, a Hongkew printer and Kamoy, his assistant, whose bodies were found at Chinkiang and their heads at Shanghai. There were four Chinese prisoners, a Chinese magistrate, a Japanese Assessor, a Japanese, two American and an Austrian counsel, with, amongst the witnesses, a police inspector who will never have to tell anyone that he was born well north of the Tweed.

Handling the questions and answers of these, were a Japanese who understood Chinese and one who knew English, though he would never pass as a professor of it. He could manage the American attorneys after hearing a question three times. He got fairly well through with the Scot, after an excess of politeness and much thought, but mainly because all he had to translate was: "Aye," or: "No."

It was the Austrian that beat him and this was the way they solved it. The attorney brought up his own interpreter, who turned the business over to the Chinese-speaking Japanese, who "so-desu-kaed" it on to his confrere with an English dictionary ready, thence to the witness. And the reply took the same route back. The court says the case will finish in three days. They always were optimistic in the Mixed Court.

The defendants are Woo Tsz-tsing, a ricsha master (represented by Dr. O. Fischer), Koo Tse, broker (Mr. S. Fessenden), Zang Kwen-wung, broker (Mr. J. B. Davies) and a coolie who was unrepresented. Mr. K. Murakami prosecuted on behalf of the Japanese Consulate and the case was heard by Assessor Kato and Magistrate Kwan.

So far as the evidence went, little was gleaned that has not already come out in print. Japanese police officers from the Consulate said that the delay in getting a clue to the murder was because, though they knew of the disappearance of the Hongkew printer and his assistant and had heard of the discovery of the headless bodies and later of the heads, there seemed no likelihood of the latter being Japanese.

However, eventually they had the heads disinterred at Pootung, identified them as the two Japanese and were subsequently able to identify the bodies also. There was no indication of who the boxes containing

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS LOSE LAST 2 PORTS IN EAST AFRICA

General Smuts Reports Capture By British of Lindi And Mikindani

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—General Smuts reports that the British have occupied Lindi and Mikindani, the last remaining ports held by the Germans in East Africa.

SUEZ CANAL RAIDERS GET A BAD SURPRISE

Suddenly Attacked, 65 Miles From Objective, Their Defences Are Broken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports:—A mobile column of Anzac mounted infantry, Camel Corps and artillery left Bir el Abd on the 6th, to reconnoiter west of El Arish. It attacked the enemy at Bir El Mazar, sixty-five miles east of the Suez Canal, on the 17th, penetrated their trenches at several points and inflicted considerable casualties, while the artillery shelled the enemy's camps.

The Turks were apparently surprised. Our air-craft fired at parties of them, including German officers, riding rapidly towards El Arish. We took some prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

Mr. Asquith's Eldest Son Dies in Battle

Lieutenant Raymond Asquith Killed While Fighting With Grenadiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Lieutenant Raymond Asquith, of the Grenadier Guards, the eldest son of the Premier, was killed in action on the 15th.

BOMB ST. DENIS WESTREM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Official.—A squadron of naval aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem, yesterday, with successful results. One of our machines was forced to land in Holland and the pilot has been interned.

The Weather

Squally weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 86.6 and the minimum 72.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.6 and 68.8.

KARL VON WIEGAND SAYS RETREAT ON SOMME PROBABLE

'Would Not Be Surprising If Peronne and Combles Fall To Allies'

PASSED BY BERLIN

British Gain Another 1,000 Yards on Front of Mile; 29 Divisions Beaten

RING DENIECOURT

Trenches Captured Within 200 Yards of Combles; 1,600 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The German-American correspondent, Karl von Wiegand, has been permitted to cable to New York from Berlin that it is very probable that the Germans on the Somme will retreat at various points, as the result of "the tremendous and splendidly executed Anglo-French attack." He says that it will not be surprising if Peronne and Combles fall to the Allies.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon:—South of the Ancre, we improved our position north of Martinpuich and also east of Courcelette.

The general situation is unchanged. A minor attack upon elements of the enemy's trenches east of Courcelette was entirely successful. Our lines advanced appreciably here.

The enemy entered one of our trenches west of Mouquet Farm, under cover of heavy shelling, but were immediately driven out, with loss. We have taken a further portion of the enemy's trench system south of Thiepval.

The enemy violently shelled various parts of our line at intervals during the night.

British Still Advancing

General Haig reported this evening: South of the Ancre, we made another important advance today. The strongly fortified German work between Bouleaux Wood and Ginchy, styled "The Quadrilateral," which hitherto had resisted our efforts, fell completely into our hands, resulting in the advance of our line for a depth of a thousand yards on a front of a mile.

Seven machine-guns and numerous prisoners were taken. This was a very successful operation.

Enemy counter-attacks north of Flers were driven back, with loss and we progressed. Hostile troops massing for a counter-attack at Lesboeufs and Morval were caught by our artillery and dispersed.

The following additional guns have been captured since the 15th: 5 heavy howitzers, 2 field-guns, 3 heavy and three light trench-mortars and a number of machine-guns. Ten German officers and 500 men have been captured in the last twenty-four hours.

There was considerable aerial activity yesterday. Several enemy machines were driven down. Four of our machines are missing.

Treble Line of Trenches

Official particulars of the battle on the 15th and 16th inst. state: The British attack extended from Leuze Wood to Pozieres. The enemy's positions were very formidable. They included a treble line of entrenchments connected with strong subsidiary trenches and also protected advanced positions for machine-gunners, while, four miles behind, there was a fourth main-line of trenches. The defence was supported with 1,000 guns.

Our infantry, accompanied by the heavy armored cars, advanced and carried the front enemy line everywhere except at two points. These were neglected temporarily, though one, later, was taken. Flers was captured, then Martinpuich and Courcelette. The positions gained enable heavy artillery firing at the enemy.

The armored cars in our van knocked out the enemy's machine-guns and caused indescribable demoralisation. All counter-attacks were repulsed and the results of our

advance held. This is the most important and probably the most effective blow the British have yet dealt the enemy, especially to their *morale*.

29 Divisions Exhausted

Since June 1, the British have engaged thirty-five German divisions, of which twenty-nine have been defeated and withdrawn, exhausted.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the feature of the fighting on the 15th and 16th was the colossal losses of the enemy, which were undoubtedly a record for a battle of similar duration. The enemy's dead observed on a wide front on Friday evening outnumbered the British by eight to one. Whole trenches were literally paved with German corpses.

French Surround Deniecourt

Paris, September 18.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We carried a trench east of Clery and repulsed counter-attacks made by the enemy here, east of Berny and south of Deniecourt, with heavy enemy losses. We made progress east of Berny and advanced to the eastern edge of Deniecourt, which is completely surrounded.

Up to the present, we have taken 1,200 prisoners and ten machine-guns. The Germans made three violent attacks south of Deniecourt.

The losses suffered by the 10th (Ersatz) Division and the 120th German Reserve Regiment at Berny, yesterday, were enormous. Two battalions of the 38th Regiment of the 11th Division were almost annihilated.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down. Our air-squadrons bombed the railway-stations at Nantillois, Villiers-Carbonel and Horghy, causing serious damage.

Capture Combles Trenches

The communique this evening reported: A French attack north of the Somme captured a cluster of trenches 200 yards south of Combles. Desperate fighting continued at Deniecourt, south of the Somme. The French, after capturing the village and its last defenders, advanced a kilometer southwards in the direction of Ablaincourt.

Simultaneous operations captured a trench west of Horghy, expelled the enemy from three small woods south-east of Deniecourt and occupied several trenches to the south-west. Over 1,600 unwounded prisoners have been counted as a result of the two days' fighting on this sector, including 25 officers.

There was reciprocal artillery activity in the Champagne. The French, on the left of the Meuse, captured a trench on the southern slopes of Mort Homme.

German Defeat in Big Allied Push Admitted

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, September 16.—Western theater.—As frequently reported during the preceding days, Westend was yesterday again fruitlessly shelled from the sea. In the Ypres bend, the enemy patrols were active.

The battle of the Somme was particularly violent yesterday. A strong thrust of about 20 Anglo-French divisions, made after a fire preparation of the highest intensity, was directed against our front between the Ancre and the Somme. After a violent struggle, we were pushed back through the villages of Courcelette, Martinpuich and Flers.

Combles is held against strong British attacks. Further south, to the Somme, the attacks were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand fighting. South of the Somme, from Barleux to Deniecourt, a French attack was likewise repulsed. The fighting for some sapheads is still going on.

Six hostile aviators were shot down, one by Lieutenant Wintgens and two by Captain Boelke, who thus has disabled his 26th enemy aeroplane.

East of the Meuse, there was moderate fighting activity. Otherwise, there were only isolated and fruitless French hand-grenade attacks.

Headquarters, September 17.—Lively fighting on the northern wing. The battle on the Somme continues uninterruptedly. North of the Somme, all attacks were repulsed in a sanguinary way, partly by our curtain-fire.

Fighting continues for small British nests near Courcelette and Flers, also west of Lebenuf. North of Ovillers, our attack gained advantages.

South of the Somme, there were no serious attacks. Here also, the artillery duels continue uninterruptedly.

PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

Prof. Papini's Orchestra will play the following selections on the Palace Hotel Roof Garden tonight, starting at 9.30 o'clock:—

Teddy Bear's Picnic ....J. W. Matton
Blue Eyes (Waltz) ....Williams-Nicholls
Faust (Selection) ..... Gounod
A Voice is Calling .....A. Tate
In a Red Rose Garden ....B. Gaston
Spanish Dances (I., III., IV.) Moszkowski
Tears of Love (Waltz) ..A. Barbirolli
Allies' March to Freedom ..F. Paolo Toste

24 HOURS TRANCE

Dr. Richard Rowe and Mora are concluding their season tomorrow night at the Apollo Theater. As a test last night at 11.30 the hypnotist placed a subject in a 24-hour sleep. Tonight the awakening will take place at 11.30. The subject has been placed in full view to the public at the Apollo Theater.

PREHISTORIC MONSTERS ROUSE BRITISH HUMOR BUT TERRIFY GERMANS

Uncouth Armored Cars Can Negotiate Any Ground, Even Crossing Trenches

ARE COMPLETE FORTRESSES

Quite Impregnable to Any Attack Short of Direct Impact of Shells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Sept. 16.—The Allied Armies have brilliantly renewed their great push on the western front and have swept further breaches deep into the German 3rd line of defences. Till now they have advanced so far in the region of Thiepval that the strongly fortified eminence of Combles is likely soon to be isolated and compelled to capitulate.

A novel feature of the advance is the use by the British of a new form of armed motor, of such size and caliber that it advances over trenches and shell holes without regard to the difficulties of the ground, thus making it a most formidable engine of attack. Language, so far, fails to convey an accurate idea of the appearance of these mighty monstrosities, which are, in effect, complete fortresses, endowed with the power of locomotion and quite impregnable to any attack short of the direct impact of a shell.

They are best pictured as huge prehistoric monsters, of a shape so uncouth, a bulk so overwhelming, that, as they lumbered up the streets of Flers, it was to the general accompaniment of the laughter of the British troops, though such amusement depends on the point of view and this merriment was by no means shared by the Germans who saw these armored castles sweeping at them across all gulfs and trenches imperturbably.

The other special feature of the new series of Allied victories has been the increased use of whole fleets of aircraft, flying low upon the hostile trenches, scattering destruction.

Elsewhere, the Allied Powers consolidated and increased their gains and, in the turmoil, the situation in Greece becomes, hourly, so much more difficult and obscure that it is impossible to unravel the course of events, beyond saying that Greek participation with the Allies grows steadily more probable. The revolution against the existing regime spreads rapidly throughout the Kingdom and in the Aegean Islands and it is probable that, ere long, the hand of the King will be definitely forced. Emigrants in large numbers continue to leave the country and pass through Naples, in vast crowds, in a miserable condition.

Yet worse by far is the state of things in Syria, where the Turkish Government has dealt so sternly with all populations suspected of sympathising with the Allies that whole districts have been literally starved out of existence and, in many places cannibalism alone maintains life.

A more subtle misery reigns in Belgium and the occupied parts of France, where the German policy of deporting women and girls to unspecified labor in Germany continues to be carried on with a cold, calculated ferocity, unaffected by the lamentations of the Pope and the protest of prelates.

Britain, inspired by the steadily rising flood of fortune in favor of the Allies, delights especially in the absurd German legends of the havoc supposed to have been wrought in London, etc., by air-raids. There is not one word of truth in these fantastic figments, which describe the populace as fleeing for refuge to "defended centers" and thus, incidentally, admit that Germany has been bombarding undefended centers, in spite of her previous denials. Such fantastic fictions must be poor fodder for the fading hopes of the German people, for, in point of fact, few features of the war have been more marked that the complete failure of Zeppelins to achieve any real effect.

Russians Have Quiet Time on West Front

In Caucasus They Repulse Attacks of Turks in Region Of Adisa Village

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 18.—An official communique reports:—On our western front, there is nothing of importance to report.

In the Caucasus, Turkish attacks in the region of the village of Adisa were repulsed.

Von Marwitz Withstands Desperate Russian Charge

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, September 16.—Eastern theater.—Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Nothing important to report.

Front of Archduke Karl.—There were only lively infantry engagements on the height of Kapsineg, in the Carpathians. Otherwise, the situation is unchanged.

September 17.—Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—South of Pinsk, the Russian fire activity increased. West of Lutsk, the enemy, in the morning, at noon and in the evening, from the line of Zaturly, on the Turija, to Pustemyt, extending over about 20 kilometers, with strong forces, among whom were both the Russian Guard Corps, attacked troops of General von Marwitz' army, under Colonel-General von Tersztyanski as Commander-in-Chief. The thrust failed completely and with the heaviest losses, which are described in the reports as monstrous.

On the front of Colonel General von Boehm-Ermolli's army, between the Strypa, north of Zborov, very strong Russian attacks against General von Eben's lines broke down completely.

Front of Archduke Karl.—On and east of the Narayovka, the enemy launched attacks with a strong group. After repeated fruitless attacks, the enemy succeeded in pushing back the front in a small depth. North of Stanislau, a Russian partial attack was repulsed, after short hand-to-hand fighting.

In the Carpathians, the enemy in vain advanced with heavy storming columns against our positions on both sides of the Ludava. Here, as well as on the frontier heights west of Shipot and south-west of Dorna Vatra, the enemy were repulsed in the most sanguinary way.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 16.—Front of Archduke Karl.—On the upper Czarny-Cheremoz, there was violent local infantry fighting.

Front of Prince Leopold.—Colonel-General von Tersztyanzki's army was heavily shelled by the enemy's artillery.

News Brevities

Invitations for the wedding of Miss Gladys Alice Hagen and Mr. Norman Caldbeck MacGregor, to take place at All Saints church, Tientsin, on September 27, have been received here.

* * *

Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez returned on Monday from a pleasure trip to Japan.

* * *

The P. & O. s.s. Medina, with the outward mail of September 7th, arrived at Port Said on Sunday the 17th inst.

GERMAN WAR LOAN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 14.—The following subscriptions to the fifth war loan have been made:

	Million Marks.
Rheinisch-Hessische Provinzialbank	80
Sclesischer Landschaftsverband	70
Sparkasse Teltow	20
Provinz Hannover	7
Sparkasse Uelzen	5
Berwerks-Gesellschaft Bochum	15
Pensionsfond der Arbeiter der Preussisch Hessischen Staatseisenbahnen	20
Provinzialverband Schlesien	10
Schlesisches Versicherungsamt	15
Landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaft Posen	14

The shipments of the German Steel Syndicate during the month of August amounted to 250,830 tons, against 282,875 tons in July.

Servians Rout 18 Dobrudja Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

German Emperor, on September 14, telegraphed to the Empress: "Field Marshal von Mackensen just sent me a communication that the Bulgarian, Turkish and German troops obtained a decisive victory over the Rumanian and Russian troops."

Reports from Sofia state: The Bulgarian Government has invited the Charge d'Affaires of the United States and the representatives of the other neutral countries in Sofia to inspect the ruins of the villages destroyed by the Rumanians and the cruelties committed against the peaceful inhabitants by the enemy troops on their retreat through the Dobrudja. The Bulgarian Government has issued a protest to all neutral countries against the Dobrudja atrocities and has invited them to an international investigation. A requiem was held in the cathedral for the victims and a protest meeting of Bulgarian women has taken place.

According to reports from Sofia, the voluminous massacres of Bulgarian women and children which have been committed by the Rumanians in the Dobrudja have made a terrible impression. The whole press is asking for the punishment of the murderers.

The Government intends to invite the Ministers of neutral countries at Sofia to personally inspect the Rumanian cruelties. The Government will issue an energetic protest to the neutral Powers against these infamous deeds.

CHOU TSE-CHI IN JAPAN

Tokio, September 18.—The Eastern News Agency reports:—Chou Tse-chi, formerly Minister of Finance and ex-President of the Bank of China, under Yuan Shih-k'ai, has arrived at Kobe.

Trial of 4 Chinese For Slaying 2 Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

the bodies were addressed to at Chinkiang, nor who consigned them there.

Mr. Murakami said he thought it was obvious that the two Japanese had been murdered and it was for him to prove by whom and for what. Some time ago, Koo and Zang gave the murdered Japanese an order for a number of counterfeit Hupeh Provincial Bank 100-copper-coin-notes.

Whilst the notes were being printed, the matter came to the notice of the Settlement police and there was a raid. The two defendants mentioned had received some of the notes and some were left behind, but the most part were seized by the police and the Japanese Consulate.

Then disputes arose between Koo and Zang and the two Japanese, as the defendants wanted to get the notes from the Japanese. Woo even offered presents to Ichikara's wife to induce her to secure the notes for him.

Inspector Coll told of the raid on the Japanese printing establishment and produced in court a huge consignment of the counterfeit notes seized on the premises. He said he learnt that the order for the notes was given by Koo and Zang to another Japanese named Namura, who turned it over to Ichikara.

The order was for 155,000 notes, Namura received $400 and the two printers were to get $250 apiece. 27,000 notes were delivered to Koo.

Cross-examined, witness said that Zang, so far as he could ascertain, never received any of the notes, but only accompanied Koo when the order for them was given. Woo's name was never mentioned throughout the transaction.

The case was adjourned until today.

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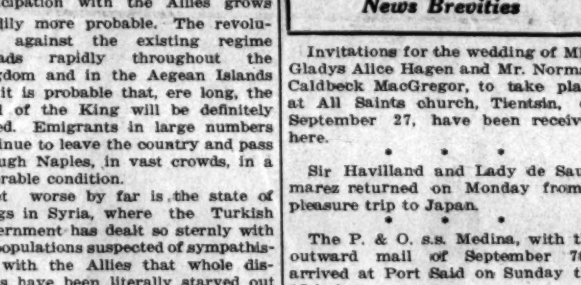

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FATE OF FABLED PERSIA NOW IN THE BALANCE

May Be Absorbed After the War By Russia and Great Britain

OPEN GRAFT FLOURISHES

Zones of Influence, Laid Down In Russo-British Treaty, Ended Dangerous Rivalry

By Montgomery Schuyler

Far removed from the prying eyes of neutrals, and, indeed, of most of the belligerents as well, away off in Persia, there has been going on for the last two years something of which the details are practically unknown to outsiders. The future of the ancient independent nation of Persia is being decided by the two strong and aggressive neighbors to whom the rest of the world has apparently decided to leave its fate.

When in 1907, after half a century of feverish fears and rivalries between the two European powers which were steadily interfering with each other's designs in Persia and the surrounding regions, a convention was at last signed defining the several privileges and arrangements of the two powers, the last vestige of hope for Persia to work out her future, helped on by the rivalries and counter-intrigues of England and Russia, vanished. Henceforth, it could count no longer on playing off one of those countries against the other and was forced to recognize the moral suasion of the stronger neighbors in settling her own affairs.

After the Algeciras conference and the settlement of all troubles between England and France, the next most urgent task of the peacemakers became the settlement of long-standing questions between England and Russia in Asia—that is to say, in that shady and little-known region where the frontiers of the two great powers, by constant advance through the territories occupied by more or less uncivilized peoples, had been creeping so close together that they were separated only by the buffer State of Afghanistan, and in a certain way by Persia. The Russian advance through Merv, Bokhara, and Central Asia in general had corresponded to the British forward movement in North India which culminated in the suzerainty of Baluchistan, the Northwest Provinces, and the practical annexation of Afghanistan.

Rivals Suspicious of Each Other

Matters had become so bad that each and every move of either Russia or England was looked at in the other country as designed solely for annoying and humiliating it. Many of the Russian conquests had in a manner been forced upon the country by the actions of the Central Asian tribes and the natural forces by which a strong and aggressive country gradually but surely absorbs and does away with the small and weak neighboring States which are constantly in a condition of anarchy and misrule, always embroiling its more powerful neighbor in quarrels concerning the protection of its citizens who have ventured ahead into the little country. It was in fact, just such a case as we have at the present time with Mexico, a case in which we try for a time to avoid trouble and allow for years, perhaps, our citizens to be humiliated and our prestige to be flaunted, but in which surely, if slowly, the time will come when our patience will be exhausted.

The result of the negotiations of 1906 and 1907 was the treaty of the latter year, which covered a whole series of frontier questions. The net results of this convention were: That both parties agreed to keep their hands off Thibet, that Russia recognized the right of Great Britain to control the foreign policy of the large and loosely allied tribes who were nominally under the control of the Amir of Afghanistan, which control had been long exercised but never acknowledged by Russia.

In the treaty Russia and England agreed to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and divided the country into three zones—a northern, recognized as the Russian sphere of influence; a southern, as the British, and a central zone, in which the contracting parties pledged themselves not to interfere politically without previous arrangement and by mutual consent. This treaty nominally still defines the several relations of the interested powers in Persia, but what modifications or alterations have actually been put into effect as a consequence of the German intrigues in Persia and the resultant arming of numbers of the Kurds and other tribesmen and their sporadic and guerrilla warfare on the Russian troops, it is, of course, impossible to say.

The fact that much Russian fighting has occurred in Azerbaijan, the most northwestern portion of Persia, where so many Armenians had taken refuge from the Turkish atrocities, and the further fact that the Russian forces were compelled to extend their military operations into the northwestern part of the "neutral" or Persian sphere—that is to say, into a portion of the little that still remains to Persia undisturbed—make it practically certain that the whole of North Persia will be and should be incorporated into the Russian Empire just as the Caucasus. Turkestan, and other outlying parts of the country have been gathered in, more by accident than by premeditation.

Again, it is not at all likely that Great Britain will be content not to extend her influence in the "hinterland" of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, regions which are especially important to her on account of their connection politically with Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The recent completion in the present year of the Russian built and managed railway from Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus to Tabriz, the most important commercial center of northern Persia, may be taken as foreshadowing great changes in the Russian attitude toward Azerbaijan. Some months ago, when I wanted to start for Persia from Petrograd, I asked a friend of mine, a high official, whether it would be necessary to get the vise of the Persian Consul to travel to Resht and Teheran. He said it would not be at all necessary, but added that it would be better for me to get a Russian vise. In view of the way in which the tribesmen have been incited to fight the Russians and Persian Nationalists and others have conducted themselves toward the Russian forces, it is not to be expected that after the war, when there is time to even up accounts, the Russian Government is going to be much kinder to the Persian Government than it deserves.

The Treaty of 1907

The chief object of the treaty of 1907 was, of course, not so much to decide who should have the lion's share of Persian trade and influence in that country, but to attempt to put an end to the long years of wrangling and mistrust of each other; Persia was the means, not the end. It was hoped that the result of the treaty would be not the immediate and actual dismemberment of the ancient Persian kingdom, but the strengthening of that country by the ending of the constant efforts of the rival countries to gain a foothold there at the expense of the others.

A number of persons both in England and the United States seem to feel great sympathy with Persia in her struggle to keep from being swallowed up by the tightening pressure of Russia and England, and the usual amount of nonsense about the rights if a sovereign and independent State to work out its own future in its own way and in its own time has been written. The facts of the matter seem to be, when stripped of sentimentality based on the ancient history of the Persians, that the country is at present in a complete state of anarchy and misrule, as bad, indeed, as that in Mexico; that the Persians are absolutely incapable of governing themselves or of conducting any form of government which is not rotten and venial to the highest degree; that a few great landholders and nobles, particularly of the official class, have availed themselves of their positions to graft in the most shameless manner; that the practice of appointing a horde of foreign "advisers" has made things worse instead of better, for the advisers, in many cases, have given advice which could very well have been dispensed with without in the least hurting the Persians.

Persian history for the last ten years has been a tale of such absurdity, with the pathetic exception of a few honest and patriotic men, that it is a wonder that the country has been allowed to remain as independent as it has been. One of the most important understandings of the treaty of 1907 was that in the event of the failure of Persia to pay her debts to either Russia or Great Britain, the power injured could pay itself out of the revenues of its own sphere of influence. Here we have a situation without parallel in the history of so-called independent nations. In the face of this understanding, our puny attempts to force certain South and Central American republics to pay their debts seem childish and our financial administration of Santo Domingo a very crude makeshift.

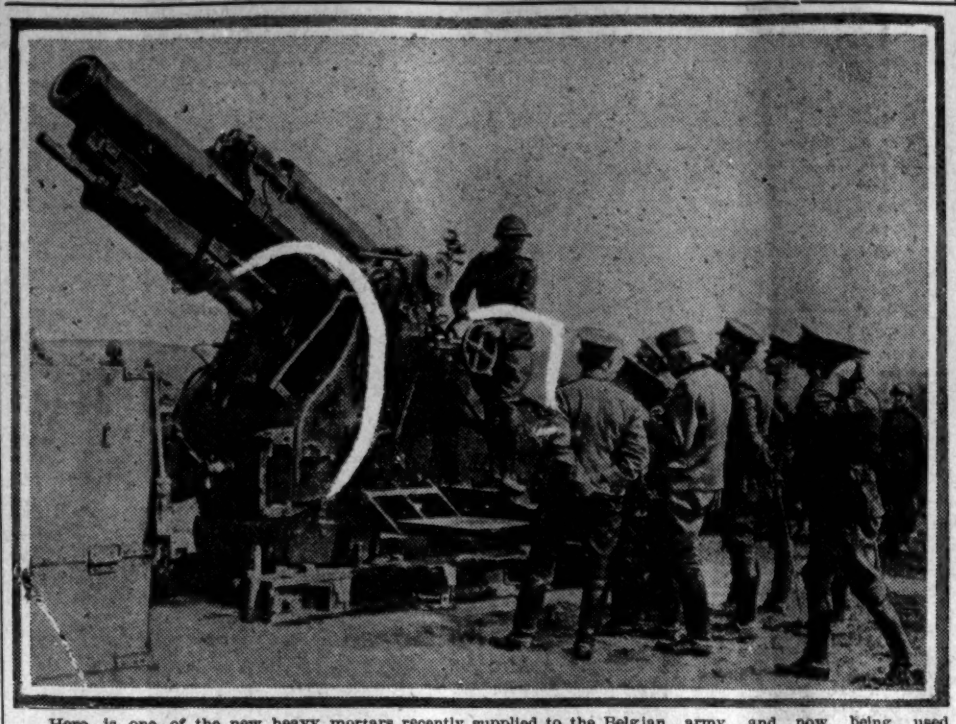
Treaty Not Bad for Persia

On the face of the treaty, Persia comes out a bad third in the practical working out, but as a matter of fact, without some such instrument, she would by this time have been much worse off. For her commercial development some sort of working understanding with her formidable neighbors is absolutely necessary. No country or set of bankers is going to lend Persia money or credit without the permission of either Russia or Great Britain. Only on the security afforded by some sort of practical guarantee against the waste of any money given her, can she hope to get the cash needed for the extension or rather creation of roads and railroads, and the working of mines, forests, and other forms of latent wealth. She cannot pay for such things herself and must get the money either by raising foreign loans or by granting concessions to foreign companies.

It is not impossible, however, that in the past certain loans might have been more efficiently supervised, and it is also possible that the supervision would have been stricter had the actual desire been to see that the Persian Government disbursed the loan as efficiently as it could. A wasted loan, however, gives a certain power to the nation supplying the cash for the loan, and it may have been thought that the power was cheap at the price.

Time has been given to the Persians to reform their Government and efforts to have a stable and efficient administration in Teheran would at present doubtless be welcomed both by Russia and by Great Britain, but it appears to be beyond the capacity of the Persian. If the two powers do not take any decided action looking toward a definite partition of Persia after the war, it seems likely that the present anarchy and misrule will continue without hope of any permanent change for the better, and sooner or later Persia will have to go the way of all small and backward peoples (except those on the American Continent) and see her independence vanish as the result of her inability to establish and keep a semblance of self-government.

Belgians Now Using Heavy Artillery Against German Lines



Here is one of the new heavy mortars recently supplied to the Belgian army, and now being used effectively in the fighting on the Western Front. This mortar has a caliber of 202 millimeters.

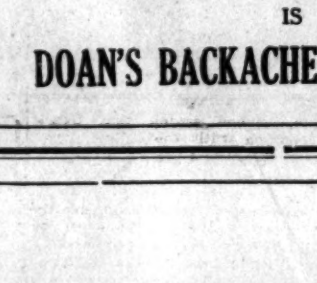
FIND MORE CHOLERA IN TOKIO AND AT RESORT

Total In Capital Now 97 Cases, 24 Deaths; Karuizawa's, 17 Cases; 9 Deaths

Tokio, September 12.—Fresh cases of cholera were reported in Tokio and Karuizawa yesterday. In the capital itself there were five new cases and nine in the suburban districts. The total for Tokio and its suburbs has now reached ninety seven, with twenty-four deaths. Of the new cases in the city two were in Kyobashi, two in Nihombashi and one in Fukagawa.

In Karuizawa, up to yesterday morning, the total number of cases had reached seventeen, with nine deaths. The Japanese authorities are working hard to get the disease under control. The streams that are believed to have been contaminated have been cut off; the guests at the Karuizawa Hotel have been removed to the Mampei, and all persons leaving the village are required to have a medical certificate.

THAT BACKACHE WARNS YOU



DON'T NEGLECT THE WARNING AND ALLOW IT TO GO ON WITHOUT TREATMENT

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Do you realise what important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of blood flows through the kidneys hundreds of times a day? Do you know why?

To be filtered,—to have the impurities taken out. That is the great work the kidneys have to do. They keep the blood pure—take out the poisonous waste and dispose of it through the bladder.

It is this poisonous kidney waste which causes gravel, backache. rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and stone, when it is left in the system by weak kidneys.

A kidney and bladder medicine is needed to help the kidneys throw off this poisonous waste. That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are solely for the kidneys and urinary system. They do one thing only, but they do that one thing well. They regulate the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous mineral ingredients or injurious drugs whatever, and they have no bad after-effects.

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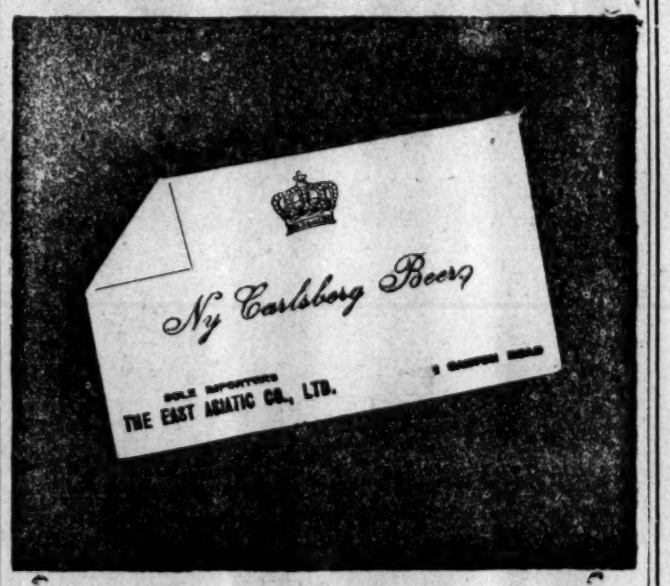

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DANIELS GIVES OUT NAVY MERIT LIST

Galveston Heads the Light Cruisers in Gunnery Work For The Year

HONORS FOR THE STEWART

First Among the Destroyers In Target Work— Detailed Records of Many Vessels

Washington, August 21.—Secretary Daniels today made public the "final merit," or relative standing of every vessel in the United States Navy which participated in gunnery and battle practice in the past year in the destroyer, submarine, cruiser, and gunboat classes. The standing is given by percentages, and does not show the number of hits and misses made, the firing distances, or the conditions under which the practice firing was conducted. This information has been withheld as confidential.

In announcing the relative standing of the various vessels, Secretary Daniels made this explanation:

"The form of gunnery exercises carried out varies from year to year, it being necessary to test out, first experience and knowledge of the personnel; second, the efficiency of the organization; third, to develop weaknesses in methods of preparation, and fourth, to test out one or more features of design of material. As the conditions change from year to year, necessarily the standard must change to fit these conditions, and in the analysis of the work of the fleet standards for different parts of the work and for the different forms of gunnery exercises are established from the direct data obtained from the actual performance of the vessels themselves.

In order to determine the relative standings of ships each year, the individual performance is compared with the stardard for that performance, and the merit is obtained by this comparison, 100 being considered perfection.

The final merit and relative standings, as made public by Secretary Daniels this afternoon, are as follows:

Elementary and Battle Practices Combined

CRUISER CLASS—GUNNERY YEAR 1915-16.

Galveston, 85.7; New Orleans, 79.3; Cleveland, 60.2; Yorktown, 52.9; Des Moines, 26.2; Baltimore, 21.9; Raleigh, 20.2; San Francisco, 12.3.

GUNBOAT CLASS

Dolphin, 77.6; Mayflower, 73.5; Dubuque, 48.9; Samar, 47.6; Buffalo, 44.5; Quiros, 36.3; Annapolis, 31.0; Dixie, 25.3; Helena, 17.7; Villalobos, 16.5; Wilmington, 16.2; Jupiter, 15.9; El Cano, 13.9.

Elementary Practice, 1915-16

CRUISER CLASS

Galveston, 57.0; Cleveland, 41.8; New Orleans, 37.4; Yorktown, 37.2; Des Moines, 21.6; Raleigh, 15.1; Baltimore, 9.1, and San Francisco, 5.7.

GUNBOAT CLASS

Mayflower, 80.8; Dolphin, 50.7; Quiros, 48.9; Samar, 47.7; Buffalo, 37.3; Dubuque, 31.5; Vallalobos, 22.2; Wilmington, 19.9; El Cano, 18.1; Annapolis, 18.0; Jupiter, 16.6; Dixie, 14.9, and Helena, 14.7.

Battle Practice, 1915-16

CRUISER CLASS

New Orleans, 100.0; Galveston, 64.3; Cleveland, 40.7; Yorktown, 34.6; Baltimore, 30.9; San Francisco, 15.6; Raleigh, 10.8, and Des Moines, 8.7.

GUNBOAT CLASS

Dolphin, 81.8; Dubuque, 52.3; Annapolis, 35.9; Buffalo, 34.4; Dixie, 29.1; Mayflower, 27.6; Samara, 24.9; Helena, 14.0; Jupiter, 7.3; Wilmington, 3.1; El Cano, 0.9; Quiros, and Villalobos, 0.0.

Work of the Destroyers

Standings of the destroyers for the gunnery year 1915-1916, elementary and battle practice combined:

Stewart, 96.7; Patterson, 93.2; Perry, 87.8; Fanning, 86.6; Paul Jones, 83.4; Cassin, 82.4; Warrington, 78.2; McDougal, 75.9; Drayton, 73.3; Nicholson, 70.3; Preble, 69.6; Cummings, 69.4; Parker, 65; Balch, 58.9; Jarvis, 57.5; Ericsson, 55.8; Winslow, 53.9; O'Brien, 51.2; Whipple, 49.3; Jenkins, 47.5; Aylwin, 45; Wadsworth, 44.2.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICE, GUNS AND TORPEDOES, 1915-1916.

Stewart, 72.7; Patterson, 69.7; McDougal, 64.8; Preble, 60.5; Parker, 58.7; Ericsson, 58.5; Paul Jones, 56.1; O'Brien, 56; Cassin, 55.8; Dale, 52.4; Perry, 50.6; Fanning, 49.9; Nicholson, 48; Cummings, 45.2; Whipple, 44.4; Preston, 43.3; Winslow, 41.9; Wadsworth, 40.8; Drayton, 39.5; Jarvis, 38.4; Aylwin, 38; Warrington, 37.9; Balch, 34.6; Jenkins, 33.3; Bainbridge, 19.5, and the Decatur, 10.5.

Submarine Class for the Gunnery Year

K—8, 100; H—2, 79.7; K—4, 72.5; H—3, 49.5; K—3, 48.2; K—5, 39.9; D—1, 37.9; K—7, 37.2; D—3, 34; K—1, 32.6; K—2, 31.1; 9—4, 27.2; C—3, 21.5; D—2, 19.6; H—1, 18.1; C—2, 16; A—5, 14.8; A—7, 12.8; B—2, 10.6; C—5, 7.6; A—3, 5.5; A—2, 5.4; B—3, 1.1; A—6, 0.8.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THEY GAVE IT TO HIM THE NIGHT BEFORE
HAW HAW HAW
A BOOB IS AN AWFUL THING - AM I RIGHT?
THAT TABLE'S ROCKIN AINT IT?
THAT PILL WILL JUMP UP AND KISS HIM IN A MINUTE
WHO THE -
WHAT IS THAT AL A TRICK SHOT OR A MEXICAN JUMPING BEAN
OH BOY
INDOOR SPORTS
SLIPPING A SUCKER THE CELLULOID CUE BALL WHEN HE NEEDS THREE BALLS TO RUN OUT.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ASSAIL U-BOAT WAR

Issue a Circular Denouncing It As International Murder Caused by Stupidity

New York, August 22.—In view of the revival of activity of German submarines and reports of the renewal of the agitation in Germany for the unlimited use of the submarine, regardless of the attitude of the United States and of the other neutral countries, interest attaches to the arrival in New York via Switzerland of copies of an anti-submarine and anti-Government leaflet that has been secretly circulated by thousands throughout the German Empire.

This pamphlet was put out by a minority group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany that has consistently opposed the war from the very beginning and which is labeled the "International Group." In this group are Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Ernest Meyer, editor of the Berliner Vorwarts; Clara Zetkin, editor of Die Gleichheit; Franz Mehring, and Berta Thalheimer. At present Dr. Liebknecht is under sentence of thirty months in prison, and Rosa Luxemburg and Dr. Meyer are both under arrest. The leaflet, which is entitled "Submarine Warfare, 'International) Law' and International Murder," and which was started in circulation some time ago when the German press and Parliament were clamoring for vengeance upon the British for the alleged murder of the members of a German submarine crew, known as the Baralong case, reads as follows:

"The German Government has incurred a sharp rebuff and has humbled itself before the United States. But the provocatory agitation continues, and it is necessary that we clearly understand what may still happen.

"The submarine warfare was intended to force England to come whimpering and begging for mercy, and thus bring the war to an end with a glorious victory for German imperialism. Because the German people were hungry the 'holding out' politicians persuaded the nation that the people of England should be forced to be still hungrier.

War Started by Imperialists

"The crazy imperialistic agitators in the Government and in the ruling classes had stupidly provoked the world war, in spite of the fact that they must have known that it would cause the German people to run the risk of being starved out. To the crime of international murder they added that of stupidity, for they knew—they must have known—that nowadays a war against France and Russia might last for years, and that if at the same time the neutrality of England were not assured all exports to Germany would be cut off.

"And when it really came to that, they began to shut bloody murder and assert that was against international law; that it was a crime against international law to expose a nation of 70,000,000 persons to famine.

"To this we may say: 'In the first place the German Government has forfeited every right of appeal to international law. If this is to be effective, then above all international treaties so solemnly entered upon must be binding. Such a treaty guarantees the neutrality of Belgium. Despite this, Germany attacked Belgium and thus gave British imperialism the excuse to incite the British people to war against Germany. In the second place, the blockade carried on by England, the cutting off of all exports to Germany, is not contrary to the law of nations. On the contrary, the halting of exports to an enemy country in order to make the struggle harder, or quite impossible, is a method of warfare that has always been recognized.

How Submarines Failed

"In the Spring of 1915 our braggarts were cracking jokes. England would not starve us out, but we should starve her out. That was to be done by the submarines. That was foolishness then and it is now. In order to cut off exports to England it would be necessary to watch all the coasts of all her islands, and to do that would require a hundred submarines for every dozen that Germany is able to build. And even then the outcome would be in doubt, for there are means of defense and protection against these boats, too.

"The submarines were turned loose certainly injured. For, as the English ship owners are just as big scoundrels as the German food extortioners, they raised the freight rates, which caused a sharp increase in the cost of necessities. Nevertheless, there is no use of against English and neutral trading ships, and thus the English people were ever talking about cutting off exports to England.

"But in the meantime international law was violated. The English Government acts like a rascal when it imposes illegal conditions upon the neutrals, steals their mails, and in general interferes with their commerce and profit making, but the German Navy murders the defenseless. International law says regarding naval warfare: 'Warships are attacked like regiments or forts; but trading vessels, on the contrary, are not objects of attack, although they may be captured. Every merchantman of the enemy country may be captured and made a good prize, but in the case of a neutral ship this may only be done if it carries contraband. This capture, that is followed by confiscation, is effected through the trading vessel being halted by a warship and brought into port; only inexceptional cases, when this procedure is impossible, may it be destroyed. And even in the latter case the crew of the warship must make every effort to save the passengers and sailors in the merchant ship. For they are non-combatants, defenseless persons whom it is plain murder to kill.'

"These principles are so clear, so logical, that they have been accepted ever since so-called civilized nations have made war on the sea. Furthermore, they have been laid down in all international treaties. There is no doubt in this case.

The Lusitania Horror

"But now the German Government says: 'The crew of a U-boat is not in a position to comply with these principles of international law. Only in exceptional cases has a U-boat a chance to take a ship into port, and neither has it the space to accommodate the people when it sinks a ship. Besides, as a U-boat can be damaged by a single cannon shot, even by rifle shots, it incurs the danger of being destroyed if it calls upon an enemy ship to surrender.'

"What is the consequence of this? Common sense says: 'As this is the case, U-boats may very well be used against warships, but never against trading vessels; otherwise they commit murder, in violation of international law.'

"The logic of the German Government and its satellites, including the converted Social Democrats, is different: 'Despite the fact that the U-boats are not able to carry on warfare according to the rules of international law, they must carry it on, must murder.'

"And so it happened. In May, 1915, a cry of horror rang through the civilized world. Without any warning a German U-boat had torpedoed and sunk the great English passenger ship Lusitania. More than a thousand defenseless beings, among them many hundred women and children, found a grisly death in the waves.

"There were American citizens among them and the Government of the United States lodged a protest against the crime. The German Government was obliged to apologize and to promise indemnity, and promised to abandon this carrying on of war in violation of international law.

"They wanted to make war 'more human,' to 'civilize' it! No unnecessary pain should be caused to any one, but only the soldiers should be put out of action; international law forbids the refusal of mercy and the killing of prisoners who have surrendered; both friend and foe should make every effort to bring swift aid to the wounded. The reality has branded all these pretty precepts as lies. No matter how horrible the means of destruction is, be it dumdum bullets, be it poisonous gas, it is not scorned. Amid this wholesale murder it is impossible properly to care for the wounded. Leaders of armies issue orders to give no quarter. The cases of the shooting of unarmed prisoners are multiplying. The lot of the prisoners is terrible, and the army commanders and the Governments cannot change this, even if they wanted to, because the masses of men in question run into the millions.

"With cries for 'Revenge for the Baralong' and for 'unrestricted submarine warfare,' attempts were made to lash the masses, who are suffering indescribably from the war, into a fresh passion for war. Now the Government has called off the pack, because it shrinks from war with the United States, which would seal Germany's fate. But don't let us deceive ourselves. At the next opportunity the provocatory agitation will be renewed, because they need the people's war mania in order to continue the war.

"Continue it to where? To the final victory by Germany—they say.

"But it has already become apparent to all intelligent persons that this war can no longer be decided by force of arms. Even if rivers of blood still flow, if the millions of dead and crippled who have fallen victims so far are doubled an trebled, despite all that, no 'decisive results' can be obtained. It will go on like at Verdun, where more than 100,000 men were driven to death and destruction in order to take a couple of unimportant positions. If this madness continues, only the bleeding of the nations white can put an end to this slaughter."

The statement then goes on to say that the war must be brought to an end by the will of the proletarian masses, and that now is the time to put an end to it. The pamphlet closes with this appeal: "Rouse yourselves! Put an end to the international murder by waging the revolutionary class struggle under the banner of international socialism."

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SPORTS ◎ Latest News of Athletic World ◎ GOSSIP

FLOTILLA WINS EXCITING GAME; TIES UP SERIES

Final Against Brooklyn For Championship at Three This Afternoon

The win by the Flotilla baseball team yesterday afternoon was not displeasing to the fans because it assures them another championship game today. Nobody wished Brooklyn any hard luck but everybody does like to see this kind of baseball as is evidenced by the crowds that turn out. Several hongs must have shut down judging by the taipans seen on the benches during office hours. We don't blame them, either.

For the benefit of these same interested spectators the final game today will begin a little later—3.00 p.m. It is certain that Rosenberger will work for Brooklyn and it is more than likely that Kulp will come right back to the mound for the Flotilla.

A battle royal is sure to result and it will be a game almost worth losing one's job to see. The empty office chairs will be numerous, and the stories that will be told to get away will be almost as ingenious as during a World's Series at home.

Yesterday's game was full of thrills and Flotilla deserved her victory. Her attack was steady and persistent. Every run was due to hard hitting. Roll's clean homer in the seventh was sensational even though the bases were clear in front of him.

Kulp was working in tip top form. He struck out thirteen men, and allowed but five hits. He has a good spit ball and a world of speed.

Each of Brooklyn's three runs came in on a slip in Flotilla's defence. One of the latter errors was of the bush league variety—the old fault of trying to toss a ball easily when it should have been pegged hard. Scott was rounding third, and everyone was amazed to see him start for home with the ball in Lebegue's hands. It looked like a sure out, but just as Scott himself was about to be charged with a "bonehead" the Flotilla third baseman did his little tossing act and sent the ball over the catcher's head. Scott had "gotten away with it."

Players should remember that they are used to throwing hard and are more accurate when throwing that way.

A very pretty double play, Hubel to Daniels to Hubel, in the seventh, cut off two men who would have scored a moment later on Roll's home run. Roll drove the ball far over Scott's head in center.

Brooklyn made a desperate, fighting finish, scoring one run in the ninth and having a man on second when the side was retired.

All out today for the final. The band will be out again. The official box score follows:—

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leatherby, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Eysinger, c.	4	1	1	5	1	0
Daniels, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1	0
Haggerty, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hubel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Brenner, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Scott, c.f.	4	1	0	1	0	0
McGrath, s.s.	3	0	1	1	3	1
Hunter, p.	2	0	0	0	3	1
*Sellars,	0	0	0	0	0	0
	33	3	5	24	13	3

* Sellars batted for Hunter in the ninth.

Flotilla	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lebegue, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1	1
Stuart, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Roll, s.s.	3	1	2	0	1	0
Lenhoff, 1b.	3	1	0	9	1	0
Foley, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Kulp, p.	4	0	1	1	2	2
Coan, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Yokum, c.f.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Daugherty, c.	2	1	0	13	2	1
	29	4	6	27	8	5

Score by innings.

Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
Flotilla ..... 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 x—4

Summary—Bases on balls, off Kulp 1, off Hunter 1. Home run Roll. Struck out, by Kulp 13, by Hunter 4. Double plays, Hubel to Daniels to Hubel. Passed ball, Daugherty. Hit by pitcher, Leatherby, McGrath, Lenhoff, Daugherty. Umpires, Wilholt and Holliday. Official scorer, Barnes Moss.

Shanghai vs. Flotilla Saturday

The All-Shanghai team is aching to cross bats with the Flotilla team on Saturday. Captain Holliday feels confident that he can present a good line-up for this game.

There will be practice for this All-Shanghai aggregation today, Thursday, and Friday, so that the last game of the season will leave a good impression to carry over the winter months.

Every available member of the baseball squad is requested to turn out at 4.30 p.m. on the above days.

Girl's Crew Shows Real Ability, Defeating Male Crew

The "Green Stockings," a crew of young girls, demonstrated that the male sex has no monopoly on the art of propelling a boat through the water with oars. The "Green Stockings" defeated a team of men in the recent regatta at Duluth, Minn.

Shooting

S. V. Artillery

The monthly cup competition of the above unit took place on Sunday afternoon with the following result:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Scores.	H'cap.	Total.
"A" Class.						
Sgt. Gordon ...	21	21	15	57	0	57*
Q. M. S. Rosen...	23	20	16	59	6	53
Gnr. Ward	23	20	15	58	9	49
"B" Class.						
Tptr. Moreton..	26	14	11	51	6	45†
Gnr. Danson ..	16	9	10	35	0	35†
Gnr. Taylor ...	10	16	9	35	6	29†
"C" Class.						
Gnr. Cranfield..	18	15	14	47	0	47‡
Gnr. Beckley ..	18	12	12	42	0	42
Gnr. Yates	19	19	2	40	0	40

* First win on Cup.
† No competition.
‡ Winner of spoon, and transferred to "B" Class.

Lawn Tennis

The Public School Mixed Doubles American tournament was concluded last night. More time was needed, but the matsheds have to be taken down by September 21. The full results will not be given out until the sealed handicap is broken. H. Sterlingwerff and Mrs. R. Berthet have gone through the tournament without a single defeat, but so much depends on what the handicaps are. The seal will be broken today.

Charity Match

A match has been arranged between Mr. S. E. Green of Hongkong and Mr. J. S. McEachran of Shanghai.

Mr. Green is the present Champion of Hongkong, having won the championship the last two seasons, whilst Mr. McEachran won the last Shanghai Championship. Mr. Green also won the last interport singles match against Shanghai, defeating Mr. W. S. A. Pott.

The match will be played on the Cricket Club ground tomorrow at 4.15 p.m., best out of 5 sets. Admission to the ground $1.00, payable at the gate, and the proceeds will go towards charity. Mr. E. G. Norman will umpire the match.

Weihai Tennis Club vs. S.C.C.

The above match was played off on the Weihai Courts on last Sunday afternoon. The following were the results:—

Y. S. Day and W. H. Pan beat K. Allen and A. H. Leslie, 6-3, 6-1.

Wm. Hu and Y. C. Hu beat C. E. M. Thomson and P. T. Hollander, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0.

T. L. Dow beat C. C. Ross, 6-1, 6-3.

L. S. Yao beat A. H. Leslie, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Weihai Invitation Tournament

The preliminary matches in the above tournament were played off in last week, at the Weihai courts, the results being:

G. Norris and R. Robarts beat Hsu Yao-kwang and T. T. Tsang, 7-5, 6-1.

C. Doyle and J. Hunter beat S. Xavier and B. Vieira (owed 2/6 of 15), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

T. L. Dow and L. S. Yao (owed 15) beat J. Sullivan and J. Colter, 6-3, 9-7.

Dr. Siao and C. G. Hoh beat M. Pereira and L. Barrera (owed 15), 6-3, 6-4.

Y. S. Day and W. H. Pan (owed 15) beat H. J. Jefferson and J. W. F. Milne, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

A. Eite and J. G. Adams (owed 15) beat William Hu and K. G. Chu, 6-3, 6-3.

Lawn Bowls

Hankow Again Defeated

A friendly game of Lawn Bowls took place yesterday afternoon between Hankow and a team picked from the S. L. B. Club and resulted in an easy win for the local team, the scores at the end of the game being S. L. B. Club 30, Hankow 14. The game was even until half way when Hankow were pegged down to their score of 10 and kept there for eight consecutive ends, meanwhile the Club were piling up counters at each end.

In the 14th end when the Club were laying 7, Laidlaw for Hankow drew a good wood saving 6. It was an excellent shot and drew warm applause.

The Shanghai team consisted of Messrs. Bain (Skip), MacDougall, Hammond and Taylor, and all played a steady, consistent game. For Hankow, Laidlaw, the skip, played up to his form, whilst Manwaring, Haynes and Paul were fair.

At 3 p.m. today, the Hankow four will meet a four from the Yangtszepoo L. B. Club, and the match has been arranged to be played on the latter's ground. This will probably end the fixtures with the Hankow team.

Obituary

Lieut. L. Bourgeat

The flag of the Shanghai Club was at half mast yesterday as a mark of respect for Lieut. Louis Bourgeat, the well known Shanghai French advocate, whose death at the front was reported here by cable yesterday morning. During his stay of several years in Shanghai, Lieut. Bourgeat was active in sporting and club circles and in amateur theatricals. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the French Concession.

Lieut. Bourgeat returned to France more than a year ago, to offer his services to his country. During the early fighting in the Somme district, he was slightly wounded in the leg. He recently received the honor of the Croix de Guerre.

Details of the fighting during which he lost his life were not received. He leaves a wife at Grenoble.

Captain Pearne

Word has been received here of the death at sea of Captain Pearne of Swatow. He left for Japan with his wife and family on the Chikugo Maru which sailed on Saturday. Death was due to heart disease. Captain Pearne came out to China 25 years ago. He joined the Swatow Pilots' Association, acting as pilot for the Japanese government.

Gen. H. F. H. Clifford
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Brigadier-General H. F. H. Clifford, D.S.O., has been killed.

Sir Lauder Brunton
Reuter's Service

London, September 18.—The death is announced of Sir Lauder Brunton, Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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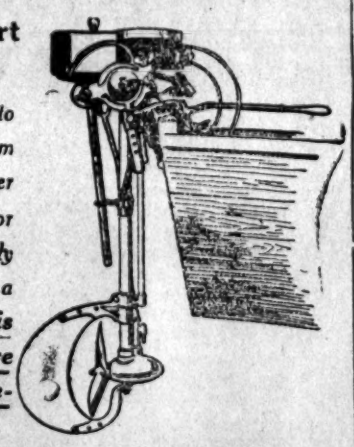

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WEATHER

The typhoon that approaches the Loochoos will probably rouse full gales tomorrow on the south part of the Eastern Sea. Strong north to east winds to the south of Shantung. Squally weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916

The Blacklist

(*New York Times*)

FROM many quarters the Administration will receive tenders of advice as to what it ought to do about the proclamation of His Majesty's Government forbidding Britons to trade with the American business concerns included in the recently published blacklist. From Republicans will come the advice, entirely disinterested, of course, that a proper retort would be a smart increase of the duties on all goods of the Allies imported here. Senators and Representatives in Congress having among their constituents large numbers of hyphenates will insist that we should declare an embargo against Great Britain, forbidding all exports and imports. Persons having an eye to German politics and policies will advise our Government that a stern protest embodying a threat of retaliation would be of the greatest assistance to von Bethmann Hollweg in his struggle with the extreme war party in the empire, who, if the Chancellor had his way, would easily bring about a renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare, much endangering the friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The Administration, we doubt not, will thank these voluntary advisers for their kind interest and solicitude, and then the President will determine in his own way what ought to be done.

It is an American question; a decision will be reached for American reasons, and in an American manner. Those to whom the hyphenate vote is a matter of anxiety as the election approaches would be delighted in their hearts if the publication of the blacklist were made the occasion of putting a stop to the export of munitions of war to the enemies of Germany. They would be glad to see the United States abandon its neutrality and take part in the war to that extent.

Protectionists are eager to seize upon any pretext, even such an incident as this, in our international relations for boosting the tariff duties. The appeal for help to von Bethmann Hollweg in his struggle against the party that insists upon ruthlessness in war is not impressive. We are told that it is a bitter conflict, the issue doubtful. The Chancellor may lose the fight, and then all our protests about violations of law and outrages against humanity in the war will be disregarded, every form of savagery will be resorted to, ships of Germany's enemies will be everywhere sunk on sight, and, without a single powerful friend in the councils of the German Empire, the United States will be stripped of all influence as a defender of neutral rights and the spokesman of humanity. It is to the last degree doubtful whether what we might do about the British blacklist or about anything else would determine the issue of the struggle between von Bethmann Hollweg and his fierce adversaries. The politics of the German Empire hinge upon quite other considerations.

We must acknowledge the right of the British Government to forbid British subjects to trade with its enemies or with persons it believes to be acting in the enemy interest. We are told that this blacklist was compiled upon the basis of evidence as to the trade relations of the persons, firms, and corporations it puts under the ban. If any of these concerns have engaged in unneutral practices and undertakings in violation of our laws, their present plight will call for no sympathy and prompt no official action. The most that could be said would be that they should have been punished under our laws, not by British proclamation.

If, on the other hand, as there is reason to suppose, most of them have simply been guilty of an attempt to trade with Germany, that is not an offense. They have the same right to send goods to Germany, if they can secure their delivery there, that American firms have to trade with Great Britain. The glaring vice of the blacklist is that it threatens something like a secondary boycott, involving great injury to concerns not engaged in trade with Germany, but chargeable only with having trade relations with a blacklisted firm, which again is not an offense. In doing injury to Americans of this class Great Britain transcends her rights; there a protest is called for.

After all, the crowning characteristic of the blacklist is its immense stupidity. So long as Great Britain maintains a blockade the effectiveness of which is attested by increasing privations in the country of her enemy, there is nothing worth seeking to be gained by this paper prohibition of trade; and the objections to it as a matter of policy, producing as it does much irritation in the United States, with which Great Britain has most potent reasons for desiring a continuance of entirely friendly relations, are many and very great.

We know the follies of which the British censorship of news is capable. It has upon many occasions descended to depths of absurdity which have left us speechless with amazement. It is quite conceivable that this blacklist proclamation was the fruit of a similar ineptitude. It would seem, therefore, that without any resort or threat of resort to graver measures the natural American procedure in the matter would be to make the proper representations to the British Ambassador, to cite the reasons why we think the blacklist is uncalled for, a sheer futility, to point out the manner in which it threatens contravention of undoubted American rights, to present evidence of its irritating effect, and to say that its withdrawal or material modification would be regarded here as an evidence of that friendliness of spirit which so long has marked the relations between the two countries. That would be treating the question of the blacklist in a sensible and in an entirely American way.

Sir Philip Sidney's Arcady

"When Sir Philip Sidney dreams of Arcady it is the old home on the Kentish weald (Penshurst) which rises before his eyes," Julia Cartwright says in Sacharissa.

"There were hills which garnished their proud heights with stately trees, humble valleys whose base estate seemed comforted with the refreshing of silver rivers; meadows enameled with all sorts of eye-pleasing flowers; thickets which being lined with most pleasant shade, were witnessed so, too, by the cheerful disposition of many well-tuned birds. The house itself was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any extraordinary kind of fineness, as an honorable representation of a firm stateliness. The back side of the house was neither field, garden nor orchard—or rather, it was both field and garden and orchard; for as soon as the descending of the stairs had delivered them down, they came into a place cunningly set with trees of the most taste-pleasing fruits; but scarcely had they taken that into consideration but that they were suddenly stepped into a delicate green; on either side of the green a thicket and behind the thicket again were beds of flowers'—and quotes Ben Jonson as saying

'Then hath thy orchard fruit, thy garden flowers,
Fresh as the air and new as are the hours.
The early cherry with the later plum,
Fig, grape, and quince, each in his turn doth come.
The blushing apricot and wooly peach
Hang on thy walls that every child may reach.'"

Peoples Learn Kindness Last

By Herbert Kaufman

Ignorance is a cross-builder and faggot-lighter. Cruelty, persecution, prejudice are manifestations of unenlightenment. There is no humanity among Yahoos. Knowledge is gentle and tolerant. Brutality disappears before education.

Peoples learn kindness last. We become effective, then philanthropic. Hospitals, asylums and sanitariums are final stages of development. To promote intelligence is to erase need and suffering. Civilization is the expression of hearts as well as brains.

What Is The Philosophy That Is To Rule The World?

By Dr. Charles A. Eaton
(*Pastor Madison Ave. Baptist Church, New York*)

In our time the great war has brought a message to the whole race of men. It is that of John the baptist, who "stood between two worlds": one dead, the other unable to be born. His message was "Repent," which used as at that time meant "change your mind." We too must change our minds, radically, about our social institutions and systems of law, our standards of value, our religions. It is evident that our civilization which we thought so permanent and praiseworthy rests upon too narrow a foundation. A new age is here; an age of universal contact between races. An age of universal commerce in ideas and things. An age in which parochialism in religion and provincialism in politics must perish. The time has come when men must begin to think in terms of the race; when all conscious social development must become a part of a world process. We must find universal moral ideas and standards under which the nations and races may live together in peace. This is the age in which the soul of man must hold dominion over the works of his hands.

Vast and fundamental changes in thought and institutions have already been effected. Almost without exception the nations at war have changed in tone and temper. We know of a certainty that there is a new Russia, a new France, a new Britain. Our own nation, invincibly averse to self-analysis and criticism, is questioning the value of her material prosperity, apart from spiritual power, and is beginning to acquire an international mind.

Germany, too, must change her mind. Indeed the war cannot end until she does. Less than two generations ago Charles Darwin gathered up the gropings and experimentations of centuries of scientific effort and gave to the world the theory of evolution; chief among its laws was the survival of the fittest by natural selection. In every department of life, since then, men have been trying to find in this law a sufficient explanation of all facts and phenomena. But Germany seems to have been the only nation which, consciously or unconsciously, has adopted this law as the fundamental principle of her national and international policy.

Around this idea has nucleated the whole programme of efficiency and frightfulness. The natural right of the strong to do as he pleases with the weak appears in Nietzsche as the Superman. The historian Treitschke sums up his philospohy in this statement: "Weakness is the political sin against the Holy Ghost." Bernhardi lays down the principle that "War is a biological necessity." National and international ascendency by the intelligent and relentless use of force is the German creed.

This is nothing more nor less than the law of the jungle adopted by the most intelligent, efficient and socially progressive nation in the world. And against this jungle law as a proposed basis for civilization the world is in arms. For the world has come to see that while the survival of the fittest is the law of natural life, it cannot be applied to any human society without being brought under the restraint of reason and right and love. Strength confers no rights which are not balanced by equally imperative duties.

Nowhere does the change in thought created by the war reveal itself more clearly than in the search which has already begun for a suitable political instrument to be used in the rebuilding of society. Thus far it seems that we shall have to choose one of four methods which hitherto have sought the suffrage of men. And choosing one we may find it wise to add to it the best contained in the others.

The first method of political government is despotism which has long been practised under many forms and with varying degrees of efficiency. This theory derives its authority from above, beginning with a divine right to rule, arbitrarily conferred upon the ruler by Almighty God. There is small doubt that this form of government will not survive the changes of the near future, but it is equally certain that the new society will be forced to a strong, efficient and centralized government.

The second theory is socialism, which has made important progress since the war began and which is destined to wield tremendous influence in the future. Its limitations will appear when it begins to invade the right of the individual to himself. Its relation to this inexpugnable right constitutes the final test of every form of government.

A third theory is anarchy, which is the extreme opposite of socialism. Philosophical anarchy has a long history, reaching back to the Greeks. In modern times it has found brilliant advocates in such men as Proudhon, Godwin, Tucker and Prince Kropotkin. In essence anarchy proposes to abolish all government and all law except the law of individual need and desire. This is a very beautiful theory, but it will not work, because it is contrary to the facts of human nature. It presupposes a perfect human nature, while unfortunately men are not perfect and do require law and restraint and guidance.

We are thus shut up to a choice of democracy as the method, instrument and ideal to be used in building a new age. Thus far democracy has been the most difficult and often the most inefficient form of government. Nevertheless it is the only possible instrument for the future use of civilized societies. Democracy is the key to history. The purpose of all social progress is to place upon every man and every woman in the world his or her full share of burden and responsibility for the welfare of the race, and to guarantee such conditions as shall make this possible.

As we face a world-wide application of the principles of democracy to government, economics, religion and thought, our supreme need is a general rise in the level of character and intelligence. Without this the new age will fall into disastrous ruin.

A democratic society must have at its center a government strong, efficient and just, yet without tyranny; deriving its powers from the consent of the governed and not from divine right. It must fully safeguard the individual in the sanctity of his own personality, so that its social life shall have diversity as well as unity. And it must, with utmost courage, make the commonwealth safe from lawless and selfish exploitation in the interests of the individual.

The profoundest conviction of my life is that in the mind of Jesus of Nazareth, who was presented to the world by John the Baptist, lie the intellectual concepts and social principles which will suffice to guide the new age to fullest success. And in His spirit is resident sufficient moral energy to impel the whole world forward on its long and tragic journey toward the complete establishment of the kingdom of God on earth.

Conference on Constitution

Says the Peking Gazette of last Saturday: The meeting in the House of Representatives of the Conference on the Constitution was a total failure yesterday afternoon. No discussion was possible. The meeting lasted nearly four hours, but during all this time there was nothing but uproar. Mr. C. T. Wang took the chair. Attempts were made at the very beginning of the meeting to reverse the decision at the last meeting, authorising the beginning of the discussion of the draft constitution. The accusation brought against the chairman, Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, at the last meeting was that he acted in open violation of the regulations of the Conference and the decision passed was therefore null and void. This contention met with a vigorous reply and general confusion then reigned.

A certain number of members then proposed that Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang should be referred to the Moderating Committee for punishment. Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, ascending the platform stated that although he admitted he was somewhat indiscreet in adopting the method he used at the last meeting, he was nevertheless sure of the correctness of the voting. He said he was willing to submit his conduct to the Moderation Committee. But as there was no regulation by which a Chairman could be punished, the proposal was finally dropped. Mr. Chang Po-lieh and others then moved that instead of a Meeting of Discussion the meeting should be changed into an informal gathering in view of the questionable character of the decision at the last meeting of the Conference.

This was opposed by other members. Confusion again prevailed. A certain Chen Shih-chuan, in denouncing other members, used some very ugly language. This caused some members to demand that he be referred to the Committee for discipline. Mr. Chen, who was evidently quite sure of himself, adopted a defiant attitude. "You wish to punish me?" he asked. "You will consider yourselves fortunate if I leave you alone. Don't you know I am a revolutionist while you are mostly monarchists" Shouts of "Mad, Insane." Unable to proceed with the regular business the Chairman announced that the meeting stood adjourned.

A Patriarch

(*New York Times*)

A fine, athletic, towering figure that gave a sense of indomitable vitality, and even youth, in what is extreme old age for men less fortunately endowed; the founder of great banking houses honorably known about the world; a citizen of active public spirit; a kind heart and open, charitable hand; a fruitful laborer and accomplisher for fourscore years—such was James Seligman, workingman, merchant, banker, philanthropist, whose life, reaching from the days of George IV. far into those of George V., from Monroe's second Administration to the third year of Woodrow Wilson's, ended on Sunday. This autobiography, related simply, and with no apparent consciousness of the large scope of the character and the achievement disclosed, to a Times reporter four years ago and reprinted in yesterday's Times, is a story profoundly interesting, the reading of which at this particular time might well stir sober thought among the devotees of the gospel of Work as Little as You Can, and cannot but bring ironical reflections to the public.

The fourth in a family of eleven, he was brought up to work. His father was at the woollen business in a small way. His mother kept a shop and took good care of it and of her ample family. How many hours a day and night was Frau Seligman busy? It must have been a good deal nearer eighteen than eight. At 11, his school over, James began his long apprenticeship. There was no law to keep him from earning his living. He left the little German village of his birth and gave three years to learning the weaver's trade. At 15 he and his brother William, $40, the fortune of each, sewn in a bag on each boy's waist, were jolted two weeks in a cart bound for Bremen. Their first "transatlantic palace" was a sailing vessel, wherein 400 men, women, and children, at $40 a head, were packed for sixty days, passage and lodging and one meal a day being generously provided. Two months pitching and rolling in a steerage compared with which the worst steerage accommodation discovered by traveling sociologists is the costliest suite on present-day liners! Think of that, softlings, who whine if the bouillon is a little weak or your steamer chair not in the best position. Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley, later emigrants than the Seligmans, had a luxurious voyage in comparison. Seven in a bunk, twenty-five passengers, James among them, down with smallpox! The sixty-day inferno over, James is detained on the island for a day. The doctor gives him a dose of oil so rancid that he "has tasted it ever since." But he is a hardy lad, and the doctor lets him go the next day.

Now for Mauch Chunk, where William has already gone, Joseph, another brother, gets James a place as 'prentice to a carpenter. His wages are his board for a year till he learns the trade. He sets out as he did at weaving, at everything else. His first job, he remembered with humorous appreciation, was "shingling a shed in a cemetery." We may be sure that shed was well shingled. His employer fails. Another employer fails. James quits carpentering. He will not fail, because he works for all there is in him, has unfailing industry, energy, the will to succeed.

Returned to Mauch Chunk, brother Joseph lends him $300 worth of watches and jewelry. He still has his mother's $40. Out he goes on one of the hardest and longest-houred professions in the world, that of the pack peddler. Good old race of pack peddlers, who footed it up hill and down dale, in all weathers, chaffering at every house, selling little sometimes, sometimes the spoil of robbers, collecting knowledge of mankind and womankind at every back door, the derision of dogs, the roaming newsletter of thinly settled regions, patient, frugal, shrewd, winning often a competence, a kindly thought of you rises in old memories as this prince of pack peddlers makes his first round, and sells more than $100 worth the first day. Sound legs, sound heart, sound grain, the youth of 16 or so peddles for all he is worth. He tramps over Pennsylvania for a year. A pack peddler's hours are limited only by darkness or refractoriness of the legs.

He peddles in the South and makes $1,000 in a year. He takes William and Joseph and Jesse to Alabama. The brothers peddle and open modest dry goods stores. They sell them, come North. William starts a dry goods store in St. Louis, Jesse in Watertown. In 1841—mind you, James is but 17—the mother dies and the rest of the family except the father, who comes in 1842, are brought over by the boy to this city. There is something so touching and significant in the family sense, the co-operative kindness of the Seligmans that James must be heard in his own words:

"We established a family home, with my eldest sister, Babette, as house-keeper. In 1846 Babette married. The family capital then amounted to $8,000, of which we gave her one-half. My sister Rosalie married the year following and we gave her $2,000."

A household good to look at. Unselfish, generous, affectionate, as well as laborious and ambitious. A half of the slender capital to Babette, a half of the remainder to Rosalie. How James (22) and Joseph started an importing house in Beekman Street; how it thrived until '49 lured four of the brothers to San Francisco; how Jesse and William came back and established a dry goods store; how William got it some millions of contracts for uniforms in the civil war time; how after the war Jesse became a banker in Frankfort and sold the first American Government bonds abroad; how here, in London, and Paris brother after brother started a Seligman bank; the great banking house here, the honorable activity of James Seligman on the Stock Exchange and in charitable and religious works; this is a tale all too lightly touched by him; but in its chapters of the last generation familiar to the community. A record of an extraordinary family. It is good to think of the patriarch, surrounded by a great tribe of descendants, the conqueror of fortune who never grew hard. "Happy long life, with honor at the close."

Is it out of place to wonder what James Seligman and his brothers would ever have accomplished for themselves or others if they had kept their labor down to the average and been the slaves of the clock?

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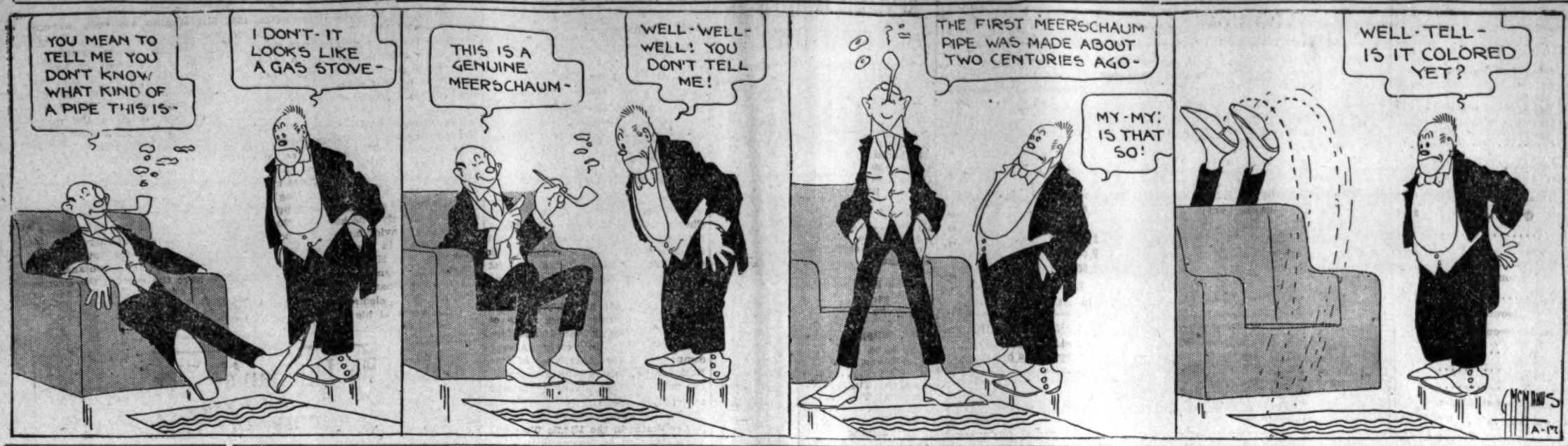
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


YOU MEAN TO TELL ME YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT KIND OF A PIPE THIS IS-
I DON'T-IT LOOKS LIKE A GAS STOVE-
THIS IS A GENUINE MEERSCHAUM-
WELL-WELL-WELL! YOU DON'T TELL ME!
THE FIRST MEERSCHAUM PIPE WAS MADE ABOUT TWO CENTURIES AGO-
MY-MY: IS THAT SO!
WELL-TELL-IS IT COLORED YET?
GMcMANUS
A-17

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

All Over The World

In discussing the proposal of the National Master Bakers Association at Salt Lake City to abolish the 5-cent loaf of bread, a manufacturer declared that a change to the 10-cent size as standard would benefit the public, because it would mean less crust. This argument is perhaps of doubtful value to the cause; for assuredly the quality of crust, with even, firm texture, especially desirable as a border for toast, which the professional baker can achieve, is mentioned by many as the reason why they prefer his loaf to the home-made one. Indeed, there are those who will have none of his product except crust, as is proved by the shafts of bread all outside and no inside that are seen in bakery windows. But then, the manufacturer may have knowledge of his own that most people eat only the middle of the slice and leave the crust.

The development of the scheme, recently projected, for the establishment on the west coast of Scotland of an engineering factory for women, as a permanent institution, will be watched with interest. So far, each separate branching out of women into hitherto barred fields of labor has been, as a matter of course, regarded as an emergency measure. Those familiar with such matters have, however, all along recognized that anything like a general return to ante-bellum conditions, on the conclusion of peace, was not to be looked for. Any indications, therefore, of a practical effort to grapple with this aspect of the question are particularly welcome.

In view of the herculean labors which, today, devolve upon the British war minister, there is something curiously interesting in a debate which occurred in the House of Commons in the early days of the Crimean war, on the duties attaching to that office. The Duke of Newcastle was at that time both secretary for war and for the colonies. It was determined to separate the two offices, and, in announcing the fact to the House the prime minister felt it necessary to assure the members that the war minister would have plenty to do. Some members, however, insisted that even if the minister had enough to do in war time, he certainly would not have enough to do in time of peace. The prime minister refused to cross a bridge before he came to it. It would be time enough, he contended, to consider that where peace was concluded.

Ship tonnage taxation is a subject of shorefront talk just now at two corners of the Pacific ocean, and to quite opposite purposes. On the sea wall at Valparaiso, Chile, they are discussing whether it would not be a good thing for the state to compel ships of the Compania Inglesa and others flying foreign flags to pay the state a tonnage tax, in return for the privilege of doing a coasting business during their visits to Chilean waters. On the wharves at Vancouver, B. C., they are wondering what captain of a liner or what master of a towboat shall be the next to take his money to the harbor commissioners and get his tonnage tax receipt. It appears that in a country which has few ships of its own, tonnage levy is doctrine; while in a country that has many ships, it is income.

Metals, because of constructive use made of them, until lately held a high place in the sentiment of humanity. The occupations of mining and smelting may be said to have had a poetic appeal almost equal to that of sowing and reaping. But since the rise of munition and armament propaganda, certain metals seem less benignant than formerly. And yet the trade of the ore worker may some time reinstate itself in the imagination of the world, even if in a way not intended. When, for example, much of the iron and zinc now being wrought from the furnace is destroyed, the great railway fill which the United States Steel Corporation is making at Butler, Pa., with its refuse, and the highways which the New Jersey Zinc Company is underlaying for the state of Pennsylvania with its cinders, may smooth the going for people and so cause gratitude.

Snail Eaters and Snails

By Garrett P. Serviss

SNAILS have been suggested as substitutes for oysters. It is averred that they form an equally nutritious food. Statistics are given with show that Paris—and that not when in a state of siege, except by friendly visitors—sometimes consumes fifty tons of snails, or about 200,000,000 individual snails, in a season. I do not guarantee the accuracy of this statement, but I do know that Paris eats snails and likes them.

They are eaten, and liked, more or less, all over France and Italy, and are raised for food in "escargatoires," a word based on the French name for snails, "escargot." The ancient Romans, who certainly had delicate and expensive tastes in food, were great snail eaters, and they probably introduced the custom into such of their colonies and dependencies as took kindly to it.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is credited with the suggestion that, in these times of high prices for food, snails ought not to be neglected. The fact is that they have not been neglected altogether in America. To a small extent snails are imported from France for use in American kitchens where French cookery is practised.

But instead of importing them they could be raised, and some are raised in California.

There would be no difficulty about obtaining the snails if a demand for them existed. But, for most Americans, it would first be necessary to overcome a preliminary prejudice, and then to learn the art of preparing the food for the table. This art is so well understood in France that it is hard for a Frenchman to understand why anybody should not like snails, just as an old-fashioned farmer cannot see any objection to pie, even at breakfast.

In favor of the snail as an article of food is the fact that it is a vegetable feeder, and rather dainty in its eating when it has a choice. Its living in a shell, or carrying its curiously twisted house on its back, is not a reason for rejecting it from the culinary list. But I can understand how a sensitive imagination might be affected by the thought of killing and devoring a creature which walks around with a pagoda on its shoulders. Does not one always shrink from eating any kind of an animal which is remarkable for its beauty or the singularity of its appearance?

I wonder how far the splendor of the peacock's plumage goes in saving it from our tables, for in the palmy days of Roman luxury peacocks played a great part in feasts, especially their tongues and brains. Now we are content to keep peacocks for living ornaments, and when we want to eat tongues and brains we go to the lamb and the calf.

If the taste for snails could be once developed in America "snail farming" might offer considerable profits. As I have said, snails are already raised for the market in California, a State which has never lost the spirit of initiative breathed into it when the magic gleam of its golden sands first caught the eyes of the world, and what is done there could, it is believed, be done on a large scale in the Mississippi valley.

Plenty of moisture, an abundance of vegetable food, and, in hot, dry weather, a free night life, are what the snail demands. The best species for the table is the Helix pomatia, or the vine snail, the same that the Romans raised, and the largest member of the family of the Helicidae, which includes no less than five thousand species.

It certainly does not look like a table luxury as it crawls along with its eyes on the ends of two stalks, and its shell humping along on its back. These snails are fond of company—of their own kind—and that is one reason why they can be raised with profit. They are willing to herd on a small space. They must be kept out of gardens, for they like almost any kind of vegetables that we like.

In the Winter time they go into crevices, or into holes in the ground, and shut themselves in their shells, the mouths of which are closed by a hardened mucus, and thus they pass the inclement season in a state of unconsciousness. They lay their eggs in moist ground.

Related to the snails are the ugly creatures commonly called "slugs." They are snails without shells, or with mere rudiments of shells, and the whole under surface of their bodies forms a long sole, or "creeping disk." They leave a slimy trail, and, with their stalk-eyes weaving about they look like huge snails that have lost their pagodas. Yet some species even of these creatures have been eaten by omnivorous man.

The Silence of the Way

Silence, whose drowsy eyelids are soft leaves,
And whose half-sleeping eyes are the blue flowers,
On whose still breast the water-lily heaves,
And all her speech the whisper of the showers.
Made of all things that in the water sway,
The quiet reed kissing the arrow-head,
The willows, murmuring all a summer's day,
"Silence"—sweet word, and ne'er so softly said
As here along this path of brooding peace,
Where all things dream, and nothing else is done
But all such gentle businesses as these
Of leaves and rippling wind, and setting sun. . . .

—Richard Le Gallienne.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 19, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.8375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1922
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1⅛—Tls.	6.46
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex...	8.97
Peking Bar	340
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 11/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.91
Ex., N. Y. on London ....$	4.76 7/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1⅛
London	Demand	3-1⅛
India	T.T.	229¾
Paris	T.T.	431½
Paris	Demand	432
New York	T.T.	73⅝
New York	Demand	73¾
Hongkong	T.T.	71
Japan	T.T.	69
Batavia	T.T.	178

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 5/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-2 7/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 3/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	431½
New York	4 m-s.	76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

41—Hk. Tls.....	5.96
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.72
" " 1—Marks†.....	3.66
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.36
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.57
" " 1—Rupees	2.63
" " 1—Roubles.....	2.40
" " 1—Mex.$	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 19, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1916 Tls. 99.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 3.50
Langkats Tls. 26.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 75.00
Consolidated Tls. 4.10
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.75
Seekees Tls. 10.50
Senawangs Tls. 18.75
Shanghai Malays (Ord) Tls. 9.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.50
Ziangbes Tls. 8.00
Repah Tls. 1.65
Dominions Tls. 15.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.85
Shnghai Cotton Tls. 99.00

Direct Business Reported

Cathays (Pref) Tls. 5.70
Batu Anams Tls. 1.92½
Dominions Tls. 15.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 13.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 13.20 October
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.85 cash
Seekees Tls. 16.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 19, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidated Tls. 4.05 Sept.
Kotas Tls. 13.00 October
Kotas Tls. 12.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 13.15 October
Kotas Tls. 12.85 cash
Dominions Tls. 15.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 16.00 October
Tebongs Tls. 28.25 September
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.15 October
Senawangs Tls. 19.00 September
Docks Tls. 76.50 November
Docks Tls. 75.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.60 cash
Kamuntings Tls. 9.00 cash

Direct

Chempedaks Tls. 16.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.90 September
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.25 October
Gulas Tls. 10.00 cash
Cathay "O" Tls. 3.50 cash
E-Wos Tls. 111.50 cash

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Hankow Tea Market

The export to September 14, as per Customs Returns, stands thus :—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1916 X 17	14,182,771 lbs.	 7,329,401	lbs.
" 1915 X 16	17,810,828 "	 7,027,296	"
" 1914 X 15	14,615,445 "	 5,079,220	"

Via Shanghai,	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
To Great Britain	4,090,520 lbs.	6,430,656 lbs.	5,086,893 lbs.
" United States and Canada.	3,977,752 "	3,619,625 "	3,572,817 "
" Continent	71,972 "	67,563 "	3,141,395 "
" Russia in Europe	2,423,447 "	2,549,323 "	474,737 "
" do via North	5,709,347 "	8,469,253 "	874,987 "
" Shanghai	1,531,331 "	1,556,411 "	3,559,532 "

Direct,	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
1916.	183,453 lbs.	479,885 lbs.	2,691 lbs.	12,877,335 lbs.	5,841,295 lbs.
1915.	... "	2,179,403 "	56,661 "	15,880,644 "	9,018,883 "
1914.	292,973 "	1,654,788 "	537,196 "	15,123,627 "	8,619,819 "

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, September 13.—The following Export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Prices Nominal	Per picul Piculs Tls.	Week ended Sept. 8 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected....		58.50	598
" Seconds.....		49.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		25.00	—
" 2 10-60 "		21.00	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.		—	—
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)		11.50	
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		10.50	4,084
Sinshan and-or Chayu " "		—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen.....		3 00	
Jute (Abutilon).....		14.50	3,556
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre.....		11.40	
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre.....		—	208
Animal Tallow.....		18.50	491
Gallnuts, Usual shape		22.75	
" Plum "		21.00	4,966
Cotton Lihoo		23.00	
" Shansi			
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 6		108.50	287
4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
" " Yellow		4.60	—
" " Red			
" " Black			
Yellow Beans.....		2.35	81,776
*Broad Beans		1.22	
Sesamum Seed Oil.....		—	80
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	—
" (shelled)		—	312
Groundnut Oil		—	—
Wood Oil		10.55	7,560
Tea Oil.....		—	117
Bean Oil.....		8.70	581
Rape Oil.....		—	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 18.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	9.44d.
October-November	9.29d.
January-February	9.28d.
Bar Silver Spot	32 11/16d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. . . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 18.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.
November to December: 2s. 5½d. buyers.
Tendency of market: Firm.
Last Quotations, London September 16:
Spot: 2s. 4¼d. paid.
November to December: 2s. 5d. buyers.
Tendency of market: Firm.

S'HAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTAT

We have been advised by Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Secretaries and General Managers of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd., that the Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of that Company for the year ended June 30, 1916 was Tls. 22,263.44 which the Directors intend to recommend the Shareholders to deal with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a Dividend of 10% absorbing	20,000.00
To carry forward to next year's Account	2,263.44
	22,263.44

EXPLOSIONS IN HIS BLOOD

Baltimore Man Discloses New Malady Of Munitions Workers

Baltimore, August 20.—A new disease has appeared among the munition workers in Baltimore plants. It is called explosive blood. It is almost impossible to conceive of a man's blood exploding in his veins and arteries, but nevertheless this is just what happens when a munitions worker is affected. John Reynolds of Baltimore, employed at the du Pont works at Carney Point, Del., has been treated for the strange malady at Mercy Hospital and at City Hospital at Bayview.

The explosions occur only in the very smallest veins. The effects are no more disastrous than to cause a rather malignant eruption on the skin of the arms and legs. Simultaneously with this strange condition the patient's skin becomes yellow. The treatment is extremely simple and rapidly effective. It consists solely of fresh air and a light diet.

Reynolds had been handling large quantities of sulphuric ether. He was visiting relatives here when the gases began to affect him. A hospital surgeon, while closely observing the patient, was attracted by a strange crackling sound, and on investigation found the patient's arm breaking out. These tiny explosions were recurrent for probably a week.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices.

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$745
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3½ Sa.
Cathay. pref.....	5.70 Sa.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$384 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128.
"Shell".....	109s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 21½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1 B.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 130 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$75 Sa.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf....	$85½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 95 S.
Weihaiwei Land ...	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$81½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 159
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B.
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65.
Oriental.....	Tls. 38½ B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 98 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¼ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5.05 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry....	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 28 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 110 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9.70 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26 Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 157½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16½
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6¾ B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12.85 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.97½.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5.80 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.10 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.80 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4.10 Sa.
Dominion.....	Tls. 15¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9½ B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 23 Sa.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 33 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12.85 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19½ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 16 B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¾.
Permata.....	Tls. 5.60 B.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.65 Sa.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18¾ Sa.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 9 Sa.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15 S.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2.07½ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¾
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6½ Sa.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.20 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.27½.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 8 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 250 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 17 was 116 tons."

HUGHES ENCOURAGED BY TOUR IN FAR WEST

But Everywhere He Finds Voters Saying, 'Wilson Has Kept Us Out of War'

OLD GUARD STILL ALOOF

Progressive Breach Not Entirely Healed—Prosperity Difficult To Combat

Spokane, Wash., August 13.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, reached Spokane today, seeming satisfied with the results obtained during the first week of his Western tour. He has been told by the leaders with whom he consulted that his addresses were effective, and these leaders spoke of the crowds being large and enthusiastic for an early August campaign. Representatives of the National Committee who are traveling with him are among those who reflected that feeling.

Up to date Mr. Hughes has spoken in five States in the Middle West and West classified as "normally Republican." They are Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Mr. Taft carried all of them in 1908. In 1912 Roosevelt, as the Progressive nominee, carried Michigan and Minnesota, and Wilson the others. In none of the three did Wilson have more votes then the combined votes of Roosevelt and Taft.

Facing this situation, with the breach between the Republicans and Progressives not entirely healed Mr. Hughes has endeavored to create a new leadership and has appeared before the people as a cambination of Republican and Progressive and as a man unwilling to bend an ear to anything bad in either party. By one utterance after another he has tried to make the big issue Hughes, and has endeavored to break down factional lines by promising equal consideration for all.

Mr. Hughes and his followers seem to believe that he has made an excellent impression upon the pepole, and has lined up these five States and packed them away safely on ice for use next November. If from 60 to 70 per cent of the Progressives follow his leadership that may be the case, observers say.

What the Voters Say

There is, however, at least one stumbling block. Everywhere in the Middle West and Western country there is in the minds of the people the thought that President Wilson has kept the country out of war and steered it along a course of prosperity. Even the most hidebound Republican leaders admit that condition. Voters everywhere talk about it and ask: "Isn't that so?" It seems to be proving powerful campaign material for the President and lending him a strength which he did not posses in these sections four years ago.

Mr. Hughes has recognized that condition. He has been careful to let the people know that he is not for war and to challenge the Wilson record by the allegation that the Administration had more than one little war in Mexico. That apparently has not been satisfactory, when the people talk about Wilson keeping the country out of war, they are not talking about Mexico, they say, but the big war in Europe, and no charge of weakness or vacillation, which Mr. Hughes has made so far seems to have affected the main thing that the country actually has not become entangled in that conflict. The prosperity which the people are enjoying is as real to them as the fact that this country is at peace with the rest of the world.

Mr. Hughes has campaigned with vigor and a certain air of sincerity and conviction. He has gone a long way in his effort to dispel the impression that he is cold and austere and holds aloof from the people.

Old-line Republican leaders, some say, are not working for Mr. Hughes with as much enthusiasm as might be, due to the fact that in all the cities he has visited, the nominee, while cordial in manner has refrained from "sewing up" with any element and has not permitted any one to take charge of his campaign. Such action, followed up by his open declaration that he owes no political debts, would not heed the voice of friends, and would serve his country even to the extent of brushing party aside if the emergency arose, seems to have set a lot of the Old Guard thinking.

"It looks as if they were in the same boat that Barnes found himself in when Hughes was Governor of New York," one leader remarked. "It's going to be a most remarkable victory for some, all right, if Hughes is elected."

One of the striking things on this tour so far has been the manner in which the Old Guard has remained in the background and let the campaign run itself. The campaign seems to have gone pretty well for the nominee, because he has worked hard to make it a success. He has endeavored to put down petty dissension wherever possible, and when differences could not be ironed out, he has left those differences behind him to adjust themselves as best they may.

The disturbances raised by some Progressives, as viewed from the Hughes camp, are not as serious as some would have them. In Michigan, for instance, where Roosevelt got 214,000 votes in 1912 and carried the State, it seems likely that a large majority of the Progressives will fall into line. In no State so far visited by Mr. Hughes have the Progressives openly denied him in any concerted manner. On the other hand, the men who were most prominent in the Progressive movement of four years ago were in most cases found about the Hughes headquarters and at the meetings.

The nominee's avoidance of the hyphen issue as regards the German-American element has caused satisfaction in some quarters and a studied silence in others. There is a feeling that it may hurt Mr. Hughes in his efforts to get the united support of the Progressives because of Colonel Roosevelt's convictions on that point, as expressed in his pre-convention speeches. Mr. Hughes has clung to his "Americanism" declaration and his assertion that the public knows that no other element in America will find favor at his hands. He has not gone into further detail in his addresses, or, so far as can be learned, in any conferences or private talks.

The outstanding feature to date is that Mr. Hughes has been warmly received and well liked by the people of sections where he was known only by reputation and where he had to fight down the charge of coldness. Surface indications are that he will in the end, in the strong Republican States at least, obtained the major share of the Progressive support. In that event, his supporters say, he should carry Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota. In the latter State he has the support of the Farmers' Non-partisan League.

In Montana a close fight is considered certain because of local conditions. It is predicted there that the Democratic nominee for Governor will win. In Illinois and Montana the women have the vote on the election of a President, and that, it is felt by the leaders, will help the Republican nominee, who has come out for the Federal amendment.

Mr. John Buchan's Weekly Summary of War Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 16.—The following is Mr. John Buchan's summary of the events of the week:

On the western front, the great event of the week has been the success of the French left wing, which, in a series of brilliant dashes, pushed a broad wedge east of the Bethune-Peronne road, thereby taking in the flank of Combles and Peronne.

The chief incident on the British front was the capture of Ginchy by the Irish regiments which took Guillemont. The attack was delivered on Saturday afternoon, September 9, on the whole front from High Wood to Leuze Wood. The British position is now north and east of Combles, which town has become an acute salient.

During the rest of the week, there was little activity except bombardment. In the week's fighting, on a front of 6,000 yards, the British advanced to a depth running from 300 to 3,000 yards. They have taken the strongly fortified positions of Fallenoy Farm, Guillemont, Leuze Wood and Ginchy.

The Germans have done their best to repel the Allied advance. In the past fortnight, about a dozen new German divisions have been used on the Somme front. Against the French, large new re-inforcements were brought up, but did not hinder their miraculous sweep.

Since the beginning of the battle, the forces opposed to the British have been slightly larger by nearly one-seventh than those opposed to the French. This fact, combined with the greater difficulty of the ground on the British section, has made our progress slightly slower than that of our allies.

The tactical situation on the Somme is now as follows: The lateral communications with Combles are cut, since, on the north, the Combles-Bapaume road is under the British fire and, on the south, the French have taken Le Priez Farm on the Combles-Peronne road. On the allied right, the French have cut the Chaulnes-Roye railway, the main German line of lateral communication in that section.

After the first week of the battle, the German railhead was moved from Peronne to Chaulnes, but the latter place is now useless for that purpose. In the center the French, having carried a large section of the Bethune-Peronne road, have thereby dislocated the chief lateral road for transport of the German front and menace Mont St. Quentin, from which the Germans took Peronne in 1870.

The vital fact in the Allied advance is not the ground won, but the steady, remorseless pressure exercised upon the enemy. One remarkable feature in the recent fighting has been the slowness and ineffectiveness of the German counter-attacks.

It has often been said that, by a sufficiently heavy bombardment, either side can take the other's first line, but it is difficult to hold it. Obliterated defences are hard to organise and adapt for resistance, if the enemy is quick in counter-strokes.

The German counter-strokes were always too late and, when they came, they were repulsed, with heavy losses. The Allies' assaults were so violent that the enemy seemed unable, in time, to have a chance of recovering lost ground. Slowness in reaction against an attack is a sure proof of weakness and waning *morale*.

The Salonica front.—During the past week, the British troops have been in action on this front at two places. On Sunday, September 10, they carried part of the Bulgarian first line, north of Lake Tahinos to the Gulf of Orfanto, taking various villages. The action was in the nature of a raid and the ground won was not consolidated.

On Thursday, September 14, an attack was made in the center, just south of Ghevgele, on the left bank of the River Vardar, where a salient in the enemy's lines was captured and the ground held against counter-attacks. The fighting at Salonica is still in its early stages and no general survey is yet possible.

Shipping Bulletins

The tugboat Hesper, 390 tons gross, of the British Navy, at Weihaiwei, in command of Captain T. P. Harris, has gone to Dalny, where she will undergo repairs at the Kawasaki Dockyard.

• • •

The E. and A. s.s. Empire, which recently was chartered by a French merchant of Tientsin to convey Chinese laborers to the port of Marseilles, has been purchased by Messrs. Lowden Bros., of London. She will be delivered to her new owners on her arrival at Marseilles.

• • •

The s.s. Taizan Maru, 3,527 tons, formerly the Mexican steamer General Y. Pesqueira, has been chartered by a London firm for one year and a half at the rate of 27s. 6d. per ton per month for delivery next October. The above rate is in striking contrast with the record charterage for Japanese steamers of 40 shillings per ton for trip charter attained last Spring.

• • •

A Tientsin report states that it is eighteen years since the last sailing vessel anchored outside the Taku Bar until the three-masted schooner Premier arrived recently, with a full cargo of timber for the Dollar Company. The Premier is of 800 tons, and carried about 350,000 cubic feet of timber. She took eighty-five days for traversing the Pacific, being much delayed by light and contrary winds.

• • •

The Chinese steamer Peiping, in command of a Japanese captain, which was purchased by the Chinese compradore of a Tsingtau firm, from the Peking-Mukden Line, is at present in Dalny undergoing repairs to her hull at the Kawasaki Dockyard.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. T. S. Vernon, 2nd officer on the Luenho has gone same rank on the Kutwo.

Mr. R. Stephen, 2nd officer on the Kutwo is on reserve.

Mr. G. Philip, from leave has gone Master of the Tuckwo.

Mr. C. Campbell, Act. Master on the Tuckwo has gone Chief officer on the same ship.

Mr. W. Moore, Act. Chief officer on the Tuckwo has gone 2nd officer on the same ship.

Mr. A. L. Miller, from sick leave has gone 2nd engineer on the Suiwo.

Mr. C. M. Anderson, Act. 2nd engineer on the Suiwo has gone 3rd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. J. Davison, from sick leave has gone chief engineer on the Kwongsang.

Mr. J. Grainger, 2nd officer on the Tuckwo has gone sup. 2nd officer on the same ship.

Mr. A. Buntain, from waiting has gone 2nd engineer on the Luenho.

Mr. F. H. Jeune, Chief officer on the Wenchow has gone same rank on the Wuhu.

Mr. J. Andrews, act. chief officer on the Wuhu has gone 2nd officer on the Chenan.

Mr. J. A. Gibson, 2nd officer on the Chenan is on reserve.

Mr. J. Peacock, from reserve has gone Act. Captain of the Ngankin.

Mr. P. E. Anderson, from reserve has gone 2nd officer on the Kwangse.

Mr. R. Nall, chief engineer on the Shansi, has gone sup. chief engineer on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. F. McIntyre, from sick list has gone act. chief engineer on the Shansi.

Mr. J. MacKinnon, in transit, will go as 3rd engineer on the Shansi.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hoilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria. Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hoilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Socfete General pour faveriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	e-A	

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,688.77
	U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Guilds. 55,000,000	(about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilds. 9,925,431	(about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$76,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch,

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Amusements

Showing For Two Nights Only
Sept. 20th and 21st
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE

A great art film entitled
"WRONGLY ACCUSED"
An intensely dramatic and powerful story, in six wonderful acts

NEW ACTS BY
MISS KITTY RAYNER
and
MISS MABELLE

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wcochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Wednesday, 20th September.

"Million Dollar Mystery"
11th and 12th Episodes, entitled:
"In the Path of the Fast Express"
"The Elusive Treasure Box"

"LOVE, OIL AND GREASE"
Highly Amusing Ham and Bud Comedy

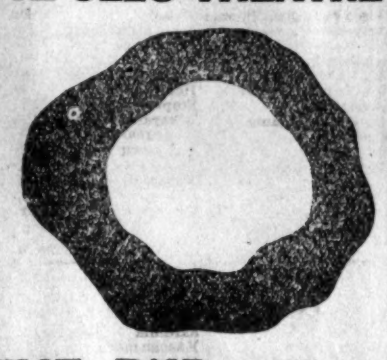
"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
Very Interesting Keystone Picture.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

Our "Million Dollar Mystery" is a new copy, and has been imported with the exclusive rights for exhibition in China. It is not the same copy as shown in another theatre. Our copy arrived in Shanghai first, long before the other copy.

AMUSEMENTS

Commencing Friday, September 22
at the
APOLLO THEATRE



"THE RED CIRCLE"
The great Pathe serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity
In 14 episodes of 2 parts
Featuring Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo
First Two Episodes
"Never More" and "Pity the Poor"

THE Apollo THEATRE
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Great Mahatma Co.
DR. RICHARD ROWE
MYSTIC MORA, CLAIRVOYANT.
Unprecedented Enthusiasm!
Enormous Crowds watching the man in
The 24 Hours Trance.
The Awakening TONIGHT at 11.30

Don't miss this great feat.
The subject will be tested in several ways.

Mora will repeat her Clairvoyant Question Act.

Last Two Nights

TONIGHT and TOMORROW NIGHT
September 20th and 21st
at the
VICTORIA THEATRE
The Famous
KAMENSKY OPERA COMPANY
presenting
"Zaporoszetz Za Dunaem"
Opera in Three Acts.
Solo, Duet, Dances and Concert Chorus
and
"Wechernyzy"
Opera in One Act
MUSIC BY NISCHESKY

Change of Programme on Friday, 22nd
"VAU DE VILLE"
By the Kamensky Co. and New Pictures

St. George's Gardens
Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Change of Programme
Every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 20	..	S. F'cisco via Kobe, Y'hama	Chile	Dan.	E. A. C.
" 25	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	8.00*	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	..	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct 2	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	..	New York via Panama	Tokeyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 20	5.00*	Moji, Kobe	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 21	5.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	3.00	Karatza	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 23	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 26	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 26	10.00*	N'saki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 20	3.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	A. M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 21	..	Java Ports	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
" 22	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Osnfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	London via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Woosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 21	A.M.	Hongkong Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 22	A.M.	Foochow	Hsean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	5.00	Manila via Hongkong	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shuntung	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	11.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 21	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 21	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Proteus	Br.	K. M. A.
" 22	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 23	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	..	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 20	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Stangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 25	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 26	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Sept 19	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 19	Japan	Atsuta maru	1647	Jap.	K. M. A.	
Sept 9	Japan	Namur	4188	Br.	P. & O.	
Sept 19	Foochow	Hsean	529	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 19	Japan	Miyazaki maru	4898	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Sept 19	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Sept 19	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 19		Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 19	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	Foochow	Hsiachi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 19	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	Japan	Yawata maru	2459	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	Kobe	Namsang	2501	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1150	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	Seattle	Manila maru	6632	Jap	A. T. Co
" 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
P & O B I	Sept. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 20th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tire). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt .Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Tanida, will be desptched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 21st instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Proteus September 21. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shnghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with American Mail, left Kobe for Shanghai on Monday, September 18 at 6 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Thursday, the 21st instant at 6 a.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co.'s Lower Buoys) on the same morning at 8 a.m.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 7.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, September 23.

Position of steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co. are as follows:—s.s. Sumatra from Chile to Scandinavia, arrived Landskrona on August 13; s.s. Ceylon from East Asia to Scandinavia, passed Gibraltar on August 8; s.s. Japan from East Asia to Scandinavia, left Dalny on September 8; s.s. Nippon from East Asia to Scandinavia, left Honolulu on August 6; s.s. Yeddo from East Asia to Scandinavia, left Greenock on August 9; s.s. New Sweden from Scandinavia to East Asia, left Kirkwall on August 8; s.s. Peking from Scandinavia to India, arrived Rangoon on August 11.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Amoy for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Miss E. O. Sawyer.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Fritz and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Mrs. J. Kingham and 2 children and Mr. H. Matsumoto.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Mr. F. Nazawo, Mr. N. Simonsen, Misses Nigander & H. M. Smith.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Serup, Mrs. D. L. Watson, Mrs. J. H. Moser, Mrs. M. M. Blagden, Mrs. R. E. Parpur and infant, Mrs. L. Cohen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Murata, Mrs. Luk Heang-khing and infant, Miss L. G. Sharp, Messrs. T. F. Soong, K. Matsuda, T. Kawada, J. M. Cameron, T. Tanabe, R. T. Fitxpatrick, R. Sato, S. Sonoda, T. Natsukawa, Y. Nishimura, Mah Hong-too, C. Sugiura, R. Shimoda and M. Yoro.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Wuhu:—Mr. and Mrs. Bowman. For Hankow:—Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. A. M. Guttery, A. E. Roggers and N. S. Brown.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping for Tientsin:—Mrs. M. Emmerick.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Mrs. Sepekhin, Mrs. Mooser, Misses E. Fogeett and Pooritz, Messrs. J. H. Walter, L. D. Serup and Mrs. Serup.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albanga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 18	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Sept 16	Kobe	Chile	3490	Dan.	E. A. Co.	
Sept 17	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 18	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2811	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Sept 16	Swatow	Foochow	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 17	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Sept 17	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 16		Gemini	1366	Br.	M. B. K.	
Sept 18	Japan	Gensan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Sept 12	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co	HYPW
Sept 16	Chefoo	Irene	586	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 15	Swatow	Kwangse	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 18	Chinwangtao	Kano maru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 18	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Sept 13	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	Am.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 17	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 18	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 9	Blakely ports	Stimson	606	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 11	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 16	Japan	Sapporo maru	1585	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Sept 17	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
Sept 18	Hongkong	Sardinia	4148	Br.	P. & O.	PWE
Sept 18	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 14	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 15	Chinwangtao	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	BPDW
Sept 15	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Sept 17	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Sept 17	Hongkong	Tjimanoek	3510	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.	KMAW
Sept 18	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 10	San Francisco	W'bert L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 15	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 17	Hongkong	Woosang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 17	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

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Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador" ..... Sept. 22	Oct. 11
S.S. "Venezuela" .... —	—
S.S. "Colombia" .... —	—

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Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

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Empress of Japan.....23 Sept.	Monteagle.....11 Nov.
EMPRESS OF ASIA....6 Oct.	Empress of Japan.....18 Nov.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov.	EMPRESS OF ASIA.. 1 Dec.
	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 29 "

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
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Tel. No. 1668.

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S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	7
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	25
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct.	24
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec.	12

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S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	14
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
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PRICES:
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 „ „ „ „ Soda Water.
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.
Special prices to trade to be arranged with the management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers
10607

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

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Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
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SHANGHAI

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The China Press is on sale at our store

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, November 1st, a flat of 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen and servants' quarters, furnished, and in Central district preferred. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.
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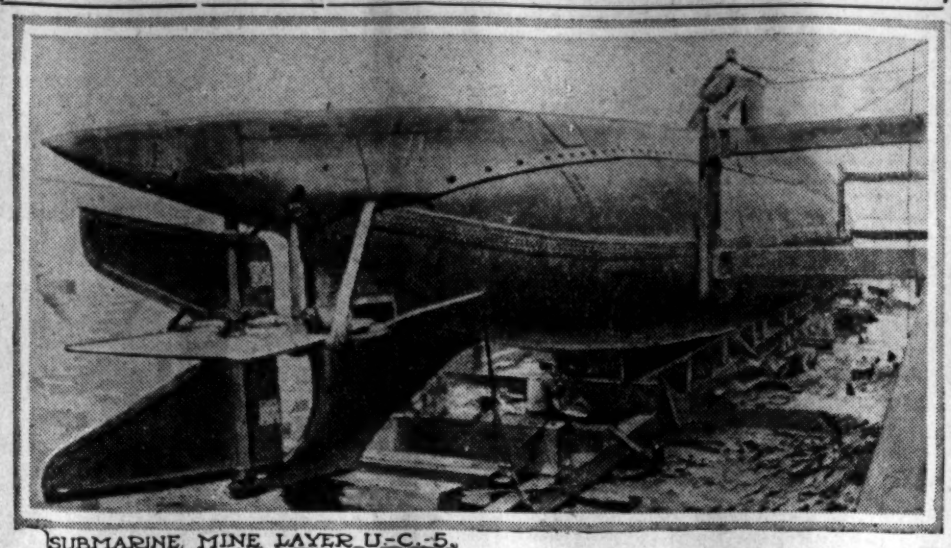
11069 S 20

TO RENT, large partly-furnished house, in Chinkiang hills. Apply, J. W. Bovyer, on premises, or Rev. E. K. Morrow, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai.
11068

New Picture of Captured German Mine Layer



SUBMARINE MINE LAYER U-C-5.

The captured German submarine mine-layer, the U-C-5, is here shown in dry dock in England. After placing the boat on exhibition the War Office ordered her into dry-dock for a fresh coat of paint and repairs. She probably will be put into service for the British navy. The mines are carried in a compartment at the top and are released by machinery worked from inside the submarsible.

FIVE NEW THEATERS ARE OPENED AT WUSIH

One Is An Imposing Four-Story Hotel That Includes A Roof Garden

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Wusih, September 18.—Wusih seems to be making an attempt "to break into Broadway." In August an imposing four-story foreign building was opened on the Maloo not far from the railroad station. It consists of an hotel with an elevator, a cinematograph theater and a roof garden, which is brilliantly fitted with electric light, and can be seen for ten miles anywhere round the city.

This month four new theaters have been opened. Theaters have been prohibited here I understand since the first revolution, but our new Mayor has authorized them again. The two that I have seen are fairly large but would not do well on Broadway, being constructed of bamboo poles and matting. It is explained that these structures are intended only for experimental purposes. If the ventures turn out successfully, they will be replaced by permanent buildings.

The way of him who would lighten the cares of the public does not seem to be altogether an easy one in China. After having gotten licenses to erect and having strained many nerves to have things ready for opening on last week's holiday, I am told that a few days before, the managers were told that they would not be allowed to open in such buildings as they had constructed owing to the danger of fire. They did open however; one wonders what brought the necessary permission, inasmuch as there has been no apparent change in the buildings.

One manager has been still more unfortunate. Owing to the popularity of his play and the consequent crowd attending, a small military official arriving late had to stand in the crowd at the rear. Later a civil official also entered and finding progress difficult, there was some pushing by his attendant in which the military man got jostled also. This led to a fracas which resulted in the military gentleman turning the civil one over to the manager of the theater for future settlement of the dispute. The manager promptly released his prisoner who is a man of some influence; and now he does not dare open shop lest official number one come to claim his hostage and find him not.

This is of course town gossip, but it is so characteristic of much that happens in Chinese life that it is fair to tell it, if not as news, yet as illustrative of what much news would be if Chinese cities were carefully covered by foreign reporters.

A large three span bridge of foreign construction is being thrown across the Grand Canal about a mile north of the city. It will make possible a contemplated horse road from the railroad station to the Wusih mountain; and in time will be of considerable convenience to foreigners making pleasure trips to Wusih for the day. The cost I understand is to be some Tls. 60,000 which sum is being furnished as a gift by one of the wealthy mill owners of Wusih.

Clearing France Casualties Has Isolated British Ports

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, September 15.—It is reported from Copenhagen that the isolation of British ports is supposed to be caused by the large number of transports with dead and wounded from the front in Northern France.

According to reports from Stockholm, there is a great scarcity of coffee in Finland, owing to the fact that Sweden detained 10,000 tons of coffee, destined for Finland, probably because Britain detains coffee destined for Sweden.

The Danish Postmaster General states that the British at Kirkwall confiscated the Danish mail on board the American liner Kristiania Fjord, bound from New York to Bergen.

The German output of pig-iron, during the month of August amounted to 1,145,000 tons, against 1,134,000 tons in July, or 36,945 tons per working day, against 36,590 tons in July.

The receipts of the Prussian State Railways for the transportation of goods during 1915 reached 1,754 million Marks, against 1,509 million Marks in 1914 and 1,671 million Marks in 1913. The figures of 1913 were the highest on record; thus, during the second year of the war, the receipts exceeded the former highest record by 5 per cent. Receipts for passenger transportation in 1915 exceeded the previous year by 11 million Marks.

During the current year, up to the present, there has been a further increase of more than 5 per cent in the receipts for the transportation of passengers and goods. The recovery in 1915 is due to the reorganization of the economic life and to the extended transportation necessitated by the blockade, as, for instance, coal transports.

The present development, however, is merely due to the revival of industrial and commercial life, which was made possible by the work of men who are below and above military age and by the work of women. The newspapers add that this is another victory gained by the public school.

In the Swedish paper Social Demokraten, known to favor the Entente Powers, Erik Palostemern, who was a member of the Swedish Committee visiting France, reports about a visit to the French trenches near Betheny: "Hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches is also done with short side-arms and daggers, which are given to soldiers especially outfitted to do 'le nettoyage.' This means that these soldiers simply stab all those who either do not immediately surrender or who are lying on the ground, unable to defend themselves. This is the way they clean the trenches."

The Zuercher Tagesanzeiger reports that a Dutch navy boat brought in a barbed wire net, about 600 meters long, with couplings 25 centimeters wide, which had been laid out on August 19, several miles south-east of Nordhinder. The net was maintained spread by means of green glass balls, which were held down by pieces of iron, weighing 50 kilograms and by small anchors. The people believe that there are still more of such nets laid out on the Dutch coast.

The Florence paper Nazione announces that a new rank has been created in the Italian army, with a view to giving illiterates a chance to command detachments, which, until now, had been made impossible by the examinations required for officers. Such illiterate commanders will be called "battle aspirants." The title is an invention of Gabriele d'Annunzio.

The Polish paper Kray reports that, according to the declaration of a woman named Mary Bentkovaka, the Russians, last winter, in an open field near Samana left two railway cars with Turks suffering from typhoid. After two weeks, the cars were opened and a mass of dead bodies frozen to ice was discovered. The Russians immediately burnt the remains, in order to conceal the horrible incident.

The German Bakers' Labor Union has voted on the question of night labor. For the first time during the war, the members who are at the front voted by special permission of the Minister of War.

TOLL OF THE U-BOATS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 17.—During the month of August, 126 hostile merchant ships, with a tonnage of 170,679, were destroyed by submarines of the Central Powers, or by mines and 35 neutral merchant ships, with a tonnage of 38,568, carrying contraband to enemies, were also destroyed.

HANKOW-ICHANG LINE

Hankow, September 18.—The work of construction of the section of Hankow and Ichang of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway will be commenced some time in October, probably from the beginning of the 9th moon in the old Chinese calendar. The railway station at Hankow will be the main station for the Peking-Hankow Railway at Yuehtaimen at Hankow.

THE BUSINESS OF
N. Lazarus & Co.
Opticians
566 NANKING ROAD
Is now under the management of
Mr. H. TOBIAS
F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

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DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. S.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2210	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1648	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1558
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1547
1300	088	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	241	1311
1315	018	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	309	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	816
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	718	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2230	a. Tsiningchow d.	520	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 M S C Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 M S C Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	22.00	12.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.42	13.21	15.56	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.06	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.09	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.34		12.11	13.22	15.45	19.22		2.02	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.51		12.21	13.43	15.53	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.10	14.51	16.33	20.45		2.50	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.19	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.06	18.23			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast E	10 Express R	12 Local	14 M S C Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 M S C Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.30	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG arr.		8.07	9.02	12.39	15.31	19.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG dep.		9.05	9.35	12.50	15.51	19.35		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.39	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.49	16.38	19.18		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.14	12.20	14.52	17.30			3.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	16.10	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.49	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.31			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.54	13.50	15.00	16.55	19.39			5.13	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.45	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.32	15.27	17.19	18.26	—		8.40	6.36	16.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.20	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	16.55

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	22.07
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.30	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.35	14.00	15.10	17.25	19.00	20.20
KIANGWAN	6.38	7.51	10.16	12.56	14.32	15.41	17.56	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.56	8.35	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.36	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.28
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.05	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.25
Kon Shang Hua .. arr.	7.58	10.28	12.08	2.08	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hua .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hua .. arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hua .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.58	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.08	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

5 % FRENCH LOAN "DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE"

Price of issue 88.75%: Date of Redemption, 1930 onward.

The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th.

For subscriptions fully paid-up—
Price of issue..... 87.50

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Fr.	15.—	on application
"	23.75	on 16th December
"	25.—	on 16th February
"	25.—	on 16th April
Fr.	88.75	

Interest payable quarterly: full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November.

Holders of "Bons and Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the New Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at the

Banque Industrielle de Chine, Shanghai, Tientsin & Peking,

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at specially favourable exchange rates, and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066 O 29

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai.

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2000.

2. Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on September 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3. A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

BILL SMITH

"UPPER CRUST" HIGH-BALLS ARE VERY POPULAR. GET IN LINE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Managers and Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 2nd October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR.
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, September 18th, 1916.
11704

LYCEUM THEATRE

Coming! Coming!!

The Howitt Phillips

Repertory Company

presenting the latest London Productions.

Watch for the opening date.

Don't miss the HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

The Company with the largest repertoire in the world.

10978

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

Monday, September 18
FOR 10 NIGHTS ONLY

Maurice E. Bandman
Presents
Wolseley Charles'
Renowned Company

THE SCAMPS

In their Merry Entertainment, from the Strand and Palace Theatres, London.

NEW MUSIC
ORIGINAL SONGS
EXCELLENT COMEDY
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE

Entire change of programme TONIGHT
Booking at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

Prices of Admission $3, $2 and $1.

Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders
Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai) *Tel. Address* "Zunglee, Shanghai"

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Prize Masquerade Ball

NEW POINT HOTEL, Friday, September 22.

Ladies' First Prize £10
(in Sovereigns); for the most Elaborate Costume.

Ladies' Second Prize £5
(in Sovereigns); for 2nd most Elaborate Costume.

Prizes will be awarded on a ballot, to take place at 1.30 o'clock.

BALL OPENS AT 11.30 P.M. AND CLOSES AT 3 A.M.

Supper, at $2.00, will be served at 2 o'clock

MUSIC BY WELL-KNOWN ORCHESTRA

Floral decorations by leading florist. Masks and Dominoes (obtainable at Point Hotel) by Shanghai Toilet Club.

$3.00 Admission by Ticket Only $3.00

Booking at Moutrie's and at Point Hotel

Don't forget the Ninth

Classical Concert

by

Prof. Papini's Orchestra

in the

Palace Hotel Roof Garden

TONIGHT at 9.30

MAISON DE MODES

Astor Block, 3A & 4A Broadway

MME. T. LINOFF,

having now returned from London and Paris, has resumed the management of this establishment

September 18, 1916. 11050

NOTICE

ASTOR GRILL ROOM, the most elegant refreshment and entertaining parlours in Hankow, to be sold as a going concern or to be let.

RABISCHOWSKY.

11052 S 21

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association

CHARITY MATCH

S. E. Green (Hongkong)
versus
J. S. McEachran (Shanghai)
On the
Shanghai Cricket Club Ground,
Thursday, 21st Sept., 4.15 p.m.

Tickets, $1.00, to be obtained at the gate. Proceeds towards Charity.

C. SMITH,
Hon. Secretary,
Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association
11073 S 21

Cantorovitch's

Sale Now On

Over 20,000 items on our tables, each a bargain in itself.

103 Broadway

Next block to Astor House

United States Postal Agency

THE public are hereby notified that under Subsection 24, Section 28 of the Tariff Act of August 5th, 1909 "NO IMPORTATION OF ANY MERCHANDISE EXCEEDING $100.00 IN VALUE SHALL BE ADMITTED TO ENTRY WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF A DULY CERTIFIED INVOICE THEREOF AS REQUIRED BY LAW."

Every shipment of merchandise by PARCEL POST to the United States or the Philippine Islands valued at more than $100.00 U. S. Currency must be accompanied by Invoice bearing consular certification at the time of mailing, even though a shipment, for postal or other purposes, may be divided in several packages.

JOHN M. DARRAH,
Postal Agent.
Shanghai, September 18, 1916.
11058

TRANSLATIONS

ACCURATE TRANSLATIONS from Russian into English, and vice versa, promptly executed by an experienced translator. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

11054 S 29

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

COMMODIOUS Business Offices to let at 2a Kiangse Road. Apply Secretary, Union Commercial Co., Ltd., 22 Museum Road.

11042 S 23

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, five rooms from October 1st. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11029 T. F.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9478

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE
No. 1
Opposite Quinsan Gardens

NICE, comfortably furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Board optional. Also extra large room, suitable for two. Accommodation for table boarders.

11039

TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private German family), one large well-furnished room, with verandah, balcony and bathroom attached, also use of telephone. With or without board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

10915 S 21

TO LET, three furnished bedrooms, with bathroom attached, in private family, quiet locality, Hongkew. Verandahs, facing south. Moderate rental. Apply to No. 7 Quinsan Road.

11069 S 20

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms with south verandah, in private house in Frenchtown with tiled bathrooms, flush closets, and hot water installation. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

11061

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11056 O 3

TO LET, board optional, a very large room, closed-in verandah; also small room, bathroom, board, $65. English, 31 Boone Road.

11001

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by an experienced Russian lady teacher. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

11060 S 26

LADY desires to exchange English lessons for Russian, with lady. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

11067 S 21

EDUCATIONAL: A graduate in Arts, of many years' teaching experience in Schools and Colleges, is open to accept pupils at their homes; subjects, English, Mathematics, Science, &c. Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

11035 S 23

LESSONS in German given to ladies and children, by German lady teacher. Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

11036 S 23

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and shipping clerk seeks position. First-class references. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

11071 S 21

WANTED. A young man, at present employed in Tientsin, desires position in Shanghai as general office assistant or bookkeeper; four years office experience. Neat handwriting, quick and accurate at figures. Can also type. No objection to salary. Please apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

11055 S 24

AN EXPERT American accountant and auditor, of extensive experience, is open for engagement from October 1st. Position desired as chief accountant of a large firm, or as assistant with established public accountants. Highest of references. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

11043 S 23

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. A shroff for office work in retail store. Must be able to do Customs House work and collect bills. Apply to Box 373, stating references.

WANTED, a few trustworthy Salt Revenue Collectors in this district. Good pay. Must furnish a Bond for an adequate sum, payable on demand, guaranteed by well-known merchants or reliable bankers. State experience, references and salary expected. Apply by letter to the District Inspector of Salt Revenue, Foochow. Only those need apply who possess good knowledge of both Chinese and English, and are proficient in Accountancy.

11070 S 24

WANTED, experienced lady stenographer and typist. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

11072 S 22

WANTED, by an Insurance Office, one young experienced Chinese office assistant. Must write and speak English well. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

11053 S 21

WANTED, salesman who can deposit $500. Good salary and commission are offered. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

11022

WANTED: Steno-typist. Reply, by typewritten letter, to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

11004 S 20

LOST

LOST, on the way from racecourse to Great Western and Edinburgh Roads, one gold wrist-watch, bearing initials A.P.F.S. Reward, if necessary. Please communicate with Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11062 S 23

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, mosquito sleeping outhouse, size about 8 by 8. State particulars and price, to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

11063 S 21

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11